OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER!

The FREEMAN

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THE "BLACK PATTI!"

ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST TUNEFUL CANTATRICES.

A SINGER OF HIGH-CLASS MUSIC!

In her Selections from the Grand Opera of "Martha" she Rivals the Interpreters of the Intermezzo from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Perhaps the pre-eminently distinbefore the footlights to-day is Sissieretta Jones, commonly referred to as "Black Patti," whose voice and figure in no mean reference have been likened unto those of the diva who has seemingly taken up permanent residence and a retired life at Craig-y-Nos across the briny deep.

Sissieretta Jones has gone on uninterruptedly in the noiseless tenor of her way, and attained a success that comes as the private property of those only who take good care of superior vocal organs. If we remember aright, the first time we ever heard "Black Patti" sing was in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. in Kansas City, Mo., about seven or eight years ago. We were then working on a small weekly paper in Leavenworth, Kas., and paid 75 cents out of our meager earnings to go to Kansas City to hear her sing. We went prepared to be disappointed because we had heard so much about her marvelous voice in the New York Journal and other metropolitan newspapers that we concluded she could not possibly be all that the newspapers claimed for her. We were not disappointed, however. We are not much given to excess or over-ripe adulation unless the person upon whom we thrust it is worthy, and then, perchance, we are liable to "slop over," but in the case of Mme. Jones we found her voice to be all that it had been represented, and more too. Since our initiation into the mysteries of a voice of a so sonant register, and one of a ministry which is quite naturally melodious, we have on three or four occasions been inspired to say something commendatory of it; and it no wise could we have been better pleased than when the managing editor of The Freeman asked us to say something under Mme. Jones's portrait. We have watchsuch like, as have been given to us by watches for the emergence of Santa Claus from a soot-befuddled chimney—until King Morpheus, with a kindly hand, has drawn the tender lids over its dreamy eyes—and, like a child, we have been aroused or waked up to find our sublimest hopes fulfilled.

Captious and cynical critics, such as "Chicot," of the New York Telegram, and his tribe, who claim to be "up" on song and songcraft, claim, with some degree of truth, that the Negro is not prepared for the classics in music; that he excels only in his weird and somewhat nasal euphonies of plantation and camp-meeting melodies and such like, as have ben given to us by the immortal Stephen Collins Foster. Further along we are learnedly informed by these self-same critics, whose preponderance of cheek is sometimes overbalanced only by their misplacement of English words and superlatively bad spelling, that the Negro might excel in what they are delighted to term "rag-time opera." That he "might" excel, now mark you, not that he does! But we do not care to enlarge upon so unworthy a subject as "rag-time opera." Personally, we have the highest regard for those who have dittied the words of bunglesome and sometimes suggestive stanzas to a music which is whistlingly "catchy," but we should not insist on this sort of regalement.

Indeed, we submit in all candor that in Mme. Jones the Negro has an exponent of as high-grade music as can be found in any people. The Negro has the talent—is adapted to any sort of music, however seemingly arduous, and he can with as much ease as anyone else bring it out with all its inherent sweetness. That is an erroneous assertion which teaches that the fundamental prerogative in the interpretation of high-grade music is education. It may be a fact that an educated farmer makes more advancement in the cultivation of the soil than one with only the rudimentary trimmings, but we insist that education does not obtain as to the cultivation of the voice of a singer, any more that it does to the cultivation of violin or piano literature or the technique of a violin or piano player. As witness Jan Kubelik, whose ignorance, it is said, is excelled only by his modesty, or witness Blind Tom, who has thrilled and delighted millions thrice again.

We believe, as Mr. Dvorak, of New York, that music is an inherent quality in the Negro; he comes by music as naturally as a duck takes to water.

Comparisons are said to be odious, but by comparison we do not think Mme. Jones would suffer any with any of the grand opera soprano stars, as Mmes. Calve, Melba, Nordica, Eames, Miss Sybil Sanderson, Miss Suzanne Adams or Fraulein Fritzi Scheff. Indeed, Mme. Jones's interpretations of the selections from "Martha" and other standard operas place emphasis upon her capabilities as a songstress. Nordica as Iseult, Eames as Aida, or Adams as Marguerite in the full operas from those names are hardly more pleasantly recalled or are more acceptable than Jones who sings the role of Martha in brief fractions. And does Sanderson sing "Juliette" more sweetly or more entrancingly? We would rather think not. We would as lief see and hear Jones as to see and hear any one of the other notables, and the more so, perhaps, because of the fact that no advance agent is sent on ahead with a diagram advising where we may locate the register, the pliableness of her voice or the staccato movement. We do not necessarily have to be "educated" to understand music—to distinguish between the good, the bad and the indifferent. We recognize it as soon as we meet it in the road, the same as we are aware of the fact when we stub our great toe. No one need take the pains upon oneself to tell us. We feel the pains in the marrow of our bones, and we know they are there, and, to speak inelegantly, when Mme. Jones "loosens up" we know she possesses the goods and is going to give us our money's worth. And we shall have no change or kick coming. She is a singer, every inch of her, with a well-modulated and distinct mezzo-soprano vocalness whose volubility is rich and thrilling. In the less serious numbers or the softer and simpler ballads Mme. Jones is a pleasing person, and with an even temperament and other admirable graces that contribute so materially to her attractions of voice, she makes a figure that is away up in the rank of those whose dexterity and merit have forced them out of the ordinary file.

Ever since we heard Mme. Jones sing for the first time, seven or eight years ago, it has been our duty, seemingly, to say something of her singing at least once a year. Some gentlemanly managing editor, knowing how willingly we go about so pleasant a duty, has always delegated it to us. Mayhap the madame will see and read these several remarks and think them sillily guished and capable colored songstress flattering, inasmuch as they are well stocked with adjectives, but we wish right at this point in our peroration, as the litterateur would say, to submit to the madame and her admirers that this is a habit that has grown on us—a habit that forces us to employ a multiplicity of adjectives in emphasis of a printed inspiration. But all faults must be overlooked, and the sincerity of the purpose and its attendant items be taken cognizance of.

Perhaps, after all is said, the efforts directed toward the rehearsal of one's greatness are not refreshing to those who are already acquainted with one's prominence in the world of music, but the enthusiasm which inspires us to write thus gratuitously of a good singer has reached its floodgate, and something must give way.

No words of praise from an ordinary man in reference to an extraordinary woman can make an ordinary man less ordinary, or a great woman greater, but, no one can prevent a sandal footed follower of the Eastern tribe of genii from worshiping at the shrine of

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

MME. SISSIERETTA JONES, (Black Patti.)

JUSTICE DEMANDED

DR. J. M. HENDERSON MAKES A FEW TIMELY REMARKS.

GIVES PRESIDENT NICE EULOGY.

Members of the Allen African Methodist Church, Philadelphia, are Treated to an Excellent Discourse—Much Food for Thought.

"Justice for the Negro," was the theme of an interesting discourse delivered recently by Rev. Dr. John M. Henderson, at Allen African Methodist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Henderson characterized President Roosevelt's attitude toward the Negro as intrepid, fearless and courageous. Continuing, the pastor said:

"The American people under President Roosevelt and the preceding Chief Magistrate of the country, Mr. McKinlay, have enjoyed untold blessings and benefits.

"This nation will ever stand secure so long as we have Christian Presidents who will exercise their manhood. If you want to see an illustration of the difference between real manhood and mere veneer, you can find no better one than is President Roosevelt. The reasons which he gives for the appointment of Dr. Crum as Collector of the port of Charleston, show that even the greatest political temptation cannot cause him to compromise with his sense of right and of justice.

"In his letter to a citizen of Charleston, the President does not speak for effect, but says just what he means and just what he had said long before he ever dreamed of being President. Years ago I heard him utter the same sentiments in private conversation and have heard him utter the same in public speeches. He is not the kind of man who will promote or honor a Negro simply from sentiment, and he is not the kind of a man who will do wrong to any man simply because of his race or color.

"He admires merit, and has the courage to recognize worth. It is not the color of the bottle that determines the quality of a perfume, but it is the contents. President Roosevelt is man enough to recognize this principle in dealing with American citizens. He has been the just and fearless citizen in dealing with the coal strike situation; he is the same in dealing with the race question; he is the same in dealing with the Trusts. No man and no class of men have reason to hesitate to place before such a man all the facts relating to any cause which they advocate, if they rely upon justice for victory.

"The President takes the position that the color of a man does not bear any essential relation to his worth as a citizen, or merits as an individual. Why should such virile citizens as are the white men of the South object to this?

"I think that President Roosevelt is just the kind of man to deal witn the race question. His straight from the shoulder methods will certainly win for him the respect of the white men of the South. The Southern whites have never had a better chance since the war to obtain an honorable and just adjustment of the social, civil and political questions that have vexed them, than is now afforded with such a man as President.

"There can be no question whatever as to the nomination and the re-election of President Roosevelt. But it is certain that no concern about re-election can possibly induce him to do or say anything that he believes to be unjust, affecting a poor miner, a wealthy capitalist, an humble Negro, a prominent white man, a struggling farmer, a wealthy broker. President Roosevelt is a Daniel come to judgment. He is a man of pure mind, strong and sound convictions and has in his very blood the courage to be true to himself."

The Key to Missionary Problems. By the Rev. Andrew Murray. American Tract Society, New York. 204 pages. 75 cents.

Here are to be found some of the very best thoughts on the questions of missions and missionary endeavor. No field of religious work is of more vital importance than that of Christian missions; and the problems involved are worthy of the most profound consideartion.

CHANGE OF OPINION

AS AFFECTING THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

CONDITIONS TO BE CONFRONTED!

Education is Destroying the Bulwarks of Ignorance and Superstition and a Brighter Day is Dawing—We Must Await Developments of Nature.

Dear Sir—At this time, when philanthropic men are giving largely of their talents, time and money to educate the Negro, and to counteract the conditions which have brutalized his mind for centuries, it is of deep interest to us to know what will be the solution of the most difficult social problem which any country has ever had to solve.

The reprehensible suppression of the talents of the black man and the denial of the opportunities for him to gain mental and material competence in the past, are all matters of history and beyond the purview of this letter. Let the dead bury its dead. We have the future before us with all of its possibilities, and although we can only speculate on what is to come, yet we can in a measure shape our fortunes.

Public opinion is beginning to be adjusted to a different focus in respect to the Negro, and education is demolishing the bulwarks of ignorance, superstition and ancient prejudice. And the lenses of a more liberal public opinion are training that same focus to look beyond the surface—beyond the physical aspect of the man, and judge the Negro only as exemplified by his mind.

We know what WAS the position of the black man on this continent thirty-seven years ago. We know his advancement in these thirty-seven years, and we can with some degree of certainty prophesy what his position will be, or ought to be, thirty-seven years hence.

From a condition of abject poverty and degradation to one of self-dependence and enlightenment is gratifying and full of hope.

At the present time we are passing through a period of unprecedented prosperity in this country, and every man's thoughts are taken up with the accumulation of money. This is not a strange feature in the development of a new country, for all students of comparative history can point out the periods which mark the wave of prosperity which has swept over all civilized countries, and for the time being every other thought has been subservient to the craze of the moment. When the country shall have settled down to normal and conservative methods, and men shall no longer think that the fruition of life is the accumulation of dollars, then shall we enter on the higher plane of ethical and spiritual culture—in fact, we have already entered it, for the altered conduct of the American people towards the Negro shows this to be true. The obstacles which encompass our paths to-day are as bubbles compared with what we had to confront without any redress thirty-seven years ago. If we have overcome the major evil of the law's sanction against our liberty and manhood, we can surely overcome (if we are true to ourselves) the individual prejudices of ignorant men.

For anyone to argue that the Negro will never enter into the social and intellectual life of this country is to argue against all the evidence which goes to prove his adaptation, assimilation and progressiveness. These facts disturb the minds of the Southern white man so much that he tries in his impotent rage to delay the advent of this time by all manner of cruel devices.

The Negro is not a chimera; he is a living, breathing fact to whom the Master has given His choicest gifts—of mind, a soul and immortality. Can feeble, finite man attempt to overthrow the purposes of an infinite and omnipotent God? Let us see what the Negro has accomplished to establish his claims to be ranked among the progressive races of mankind: In thirty-seven years, from a puny infant in education the Negro has developed to a stalwart of knowledge, patent to the world. If he has copied from others, it is to his credit, for it is by imitation and adaptation that all peoples that are great to-day have emerged from barbarism to civilization. To-day we count 25,000 colored teachers where thirty-seven years ago there were practically not one.

We have 2,000 doctors earning from $800 to $5,000 each annually. We own 500,000 farms and 1,000,000 homes in the Southern States. Our labor produces one billion dollars worth of farm products annually. We own $17,000,000 worth of church property. Three-quarters of the tenant farmers of the South are Negroes. We own hospitals, homes for our aged and infirm. We have lawyers, bankers, editors, clergymen, bishops, merchants—in fact, men in every grade of life. No avenue is without the Negro aspirant. We do not succeed as we would like in everything we undertake, but this does not alter the fact that we have entered the arena of all the affairs that go to make up the life of the nation. A people who can do so much in this short space of time (only in one generation), under every disadvantage, can surely do a great deal better as restrictions and prejudice are removed.

To tell anyone thirty-seven years ago that the bare-footed young man, Booker T. Washington, would be some day the honored guest in the houses of the aristocracy of the North, the personal friend of the President of the United States, and sought by the highest colleges to have degrees conferred on him, would have made the prophet a fit subject for a lunatic asylum.

FRANK P. THOMPSON,

President Head and Second Waiters' National Benefit Association.

And that great Roman, Fred Douglass, accomplished more than Booker Washington, considering the times in which he lived and worked. What Booker T. Washington and Fred Douglass have done, every Negro can do, if he aspires to the same lofty character and ideals. To such men, no matter what their color, every privilege, every opportunity is wide open. To try and deny to men so capable everything guaranteed under the Constitution and free institutions of this country, is as impossible as to try and turn back the dynamic forces in nature. We suffer now because the masses of the colored people are ignorant; but we are rapidly developing in intellectuality, and the time is fast coming when our children will be accorded privileges which we never dream of receiving to-day.

We can tell them now of privileges gained which our fathers never enjoyed, such as the denial to a colored man to ride in a street car in the city of New York and Philadelphia, and when we could not occupy certain seats in places of public entertainment in Northern cities. Those days have passed and appear sometimes as a dream, and the evils that remain will pass away the same as others have—they are passing now.

We must wait, for we cannot force nature. We cannot expect to escape the trials which all nations have gone through on the road to greatness. We are not the only people who have suffered.

When, in 1863, millions of human beings little better than children in their natures were emancipated, the country raised its hands in horror, and even good men shook their heads in doubt, asking their neighbors, "What are we going to do with these ignorant Negroes." In God's good time the solution of the problem came and things adjusted themselves. And now Christian men who love their species with a fellow feeling for the struggling colored scholar, who can find no employment for his talents, are turning to each other and asking the old question: "What shall we do with (not the ignorant, but) the educated Negro?" This problem, too, will work out its own salvation—it is being worked now daily.

If to-day we can do things thought impossible thirty-seven years ago, so in the next generation shall our children do things that are impossible to us to-day, and be accorded better social and intellectual recognition than we their fathers enjoy.

We have removed the worst difficulties—the easy ones are those before us. Surely we ought to feel greatly encouraged at the outlook. There can be no excuse for these pessimists who see no good in their race or who cannot see the progress made. Some men want to get to heaven without dying.

My greeting to the young men and young women of my race on the birth of a New Year is: Be optimistic on every question relating to your race; have race pride and do everything in your power to improve your condition and the condition of your less favored brothers.

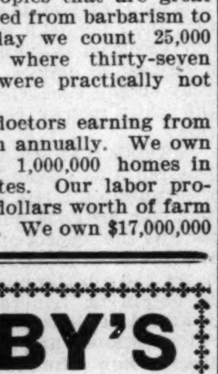
I take this opportunity to congratulate the editor of the Freeman on the good work he is doing in making his paper a healthy medium of instruction to the people of his race. I trust the prosperity and usefulness of the paper will never wane. Yours truly,

FRANK P. THOMPSON.

Copies of The Freeman can be secured from H. B. Brooks 1025 John street, Cincinnati, O.

LIBBY'S

Mince Meat.



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THE NEGRO'S FUTURE

AN ARRAIGNMENT AND SOLUTION OF PRESENT CONDITIONS.

THE FUTURE IN HIS OWN HANDS

Citizenship is Built on Manhood, not Race—Seek to Raise the Degraded to the More Beautiful Things of Life—Ideas Must be Elevating.

For ages on ages the question of the American Negro—his condition, his capacity and his future—has been agitated by multitudes of writers and speakers—ministers, editors, authors, politicians, statesmen, educators et al. having had a fling at a solution of the much vexed problem, and yet to-day it seems more complex than ever—no whit nearer a solution. The Negro himself, to whom the solving of the question is of the gravest importance, has, too, endeavored to a very large extent to fathom a way out of his own dilemma. Booker T. Washington, the leading educator of the race and most popular Negro to-day, gives as his theory industrial education. Bishop Turner, of the A. M. E. Church, says that there is no future for the Negro in the United States and that his salvation lies in emigration. T. Thomas Fortune, the leading Negro journalist, says take up arms. Bishop Gaines says the future will solve the question by the entire absorption of the Negro into the white race—a sort of swallowing up process. Another prominent writer says colonization will bring the desired result, while still another more rabidly inclined preaches extermination as a remedy, and so on it goes.

So, while we are getting all sorts of prescriptions and remedies anent the question, and although the coals have been pretty thoroughly picked over and the ashes well sifted out, it may, from the reader's point of view, seem mere presumptuousness on my part at this time to seek to offer any suggestions pro or con upon the subject, but as the editor of The Freeman has requested of me an article for this holiday number, and as The Freeman is the leading Negro exponent in journalism and I am a race man, I could think of no better subject than a little talk on the Negro and his future. Then, too, it is only by constant agitation does any good ever come of anything.

To the writer every one of the aforementioned probable solutions are hopeless, with perhaps the single exception (if indeed an exception could be made of any single one) of industrial education, for this, too, even with all that has been said in its favor by Mr. Washington and a host of white writers and speakers, will not, in my mind, be a satisfactory solution. To take up arms is not only the most senseless but impracticable as well, inasmuch as it would mean the entire extermination of the race by being overwhelmed in numbers and their inability to get arms and ammunition in large quantities. This would indeed be the solving of it, as one writer has put it, but I am sure the Negro would not care to have it settled in that way. As to absorption, it is idle talk, since in most every State a bann is put upon the intermarriage of black and whites, and in the few cases that might be cited it would take thousands and thousands of years before the one-sixtieth part of Negro blood would entirely be eradicated. Emigration or colonization are not to be thought of for a moment, because it would simply be impossible to get Negroes in large numbers to quit the country of their birth, whose every spot of earth has become as hallowed to them as Africa was to their forefathers, for the possibilities and uncertainties of other climes. To sum the matter up in a nutshell, it is my firm belief that nine-tenths of the Negroes, notwithstanding all the drawbacks and persecutions, which they meet with in the United States, are of a contented mind—willing to let well enough alone—to stay right here to fight out their own salvation. And if the material progress that they have made in the last thirty-five years, and, too, under the most trying circumstances are prophecies of what the future generations will do, the signs are indeed hopeful. There are, it is true, some few who can see no bright lining along the horizon unless they are accorded immediately all rights and privileges as afforded all Anglo-Saxons under the Constitution. The writer would himself like very much to have this so, but he is not one of the rabidly inclined, and is willing to leave it to destiny to work out. Again I believe that there are certain rights denied the race that, while wrong, yet we can never hope to see come to pass, and we may as well resign ourselves to the inevitable. For instance, to quote the lines of Booker T. Washington, who has most logically and sensibly expressed it:

"In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to social progress."

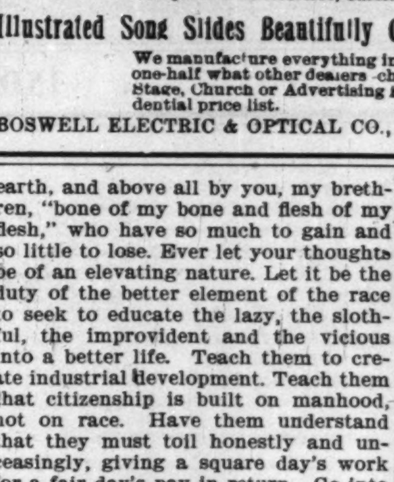
The Negro problem and its solving rests to-day in the hands of the Negro himself. The future must be of his own making. The truth is that he has relied too much upon the support of the white people and so little upon himself, and just so soon as he shall realize that he must be his own prop—that he must look to his own individual efforts in working out his destiny—the better it will be for him. He must come to a realization that if he wants to compete with all other races he must become a factor in all legitimate lines of work, trade and business, and far and above all he must command financial strength. The Jews are a persecuted people, and yet on account of their money power they are tolerated. And so it would be with the Negro. There is no power or prejudice that could keep them out of the financial firmament. They might, as is the case with the Jews, be socially ostracised, but on the other hand there would be no law to keep them from forming their own society, building their own club-houses and living in their own magnificent dwellings.

Character, too, is the chief element in the future success of the Negro. While education and wealth are powerful links in the chain, yet character building is the mainspring of it all. Character begets self-respect, and the man who would be respected must first deserve it. As a writer has most beautifully put it: "Character and culture are like colors on beauteous porcelain—they must be burned in." Says George Dana Boardman:

"The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit. Sow a habit, and you reap a character. Sow a character, and you reap a destiny."

Let the race seek to build up a nation of character, of virtue and of culture, and I honestly believe there will come to be no such thing as a race problem.

I have said that the future of the Negro is largely of his own making. The very fact that since slavery there has been written and published three hundred books by Negro authors, hundreds of inventions by Negro inventors, is a clear illustration that the Negro has a thinking capacity on a par with his white brethren, and that he only asks a fair field and no favors. No Anglo-Saxon is sincere who claims that the Negro is not capable of higher intelligence and then seek to bar him from every avenue of legitimate advancement. That, too, the Negro is not guilty of half of the crimes committed in the South and laid at his door, and for which he has innocently paid the penalty, is easily realized when, as has been one or two cases of recent occurrence, the mask was torn from the culprit's face, and it was found that he was not a Negro as supposed, but a white man instead, with his face blackened up, thus refuting the lie that all such crimes are committed by Negroes. The writer does not by any means seek to cloak any such crime as really done by one of his race, for every such offense casts a stigma upon the entire race, and it should be the duty of that race to help ferret out the criminal and see that he meets just punishment. The man that commits rape, be he black or white, deserves no pity or encouragement. Mark you, I do not mean by this that the inhuman brute should be burned at the stake or his body strung up to a tree and riddled with bullets. Every man, woman or child, be they guilty or not, should have the protection of the law which guarantees them a fair trial. Rape is the most dastardly of crimes, and it should be most strenuously discouraged. "Thou shalt not steal," "thou shalt not commit murder," and "thou shalt not covet" are divine precepts that should be devoutly adhered to by all the peoples of God's glorious earth, and above all by you, my brethren, "bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh," who have so much to gain and so little to lose. Ever let your thoughts be of an elevating nature. Let it be the duty of the better element of the race to seek to educate the lazy, the slothful, the improvident and the vicious into a better life. Teach them to create industrial development. Teach them that citizenship is built on manhood, not on race. Have them understand that they must toil honestly and unceasingly, giving a square day's work for a fair day's pay in return. Go into the slums where are dwelling those in the mire of degradation and iniquity and seek to lift them out of the slough up to things more beautiful in life—more worthy of attainment—than a can of beer, the twang, twang of a banjo and the ragtime song. It is the writer's firm conviction that when the



EDWARD ELMORE BROCK.

"tenderloin" Negro who struts the avenues arrogantly attired in emblazoned apparel from early dawn until the "wee sma'" hours of the morning, as though he owned the whole earth, shall cease to be a character of our large cities; when there shall cease to be such things as "little Africas" and settlements under the caption of "Chicago" and "Bed-Bug Row," where brawls are ever in evidence, and where vice flaunts in hideous array night and day; when the Negro race grows less fond of spangled raiment, balls, picnics and excursions, which now seem to entirely warp their minds as well as their purses, they will have started on the right road to prosperity and power, wherein race antagonism and prejudice will be a thing of the past, for then the Anglo-Saxon will have less cause to be blinded by racial antipathy.

But while the Negro has undoubtedly many black marks to his credit, as good and bad is to be found among all the races of the earth, so also there is much to be said in his favor; for although

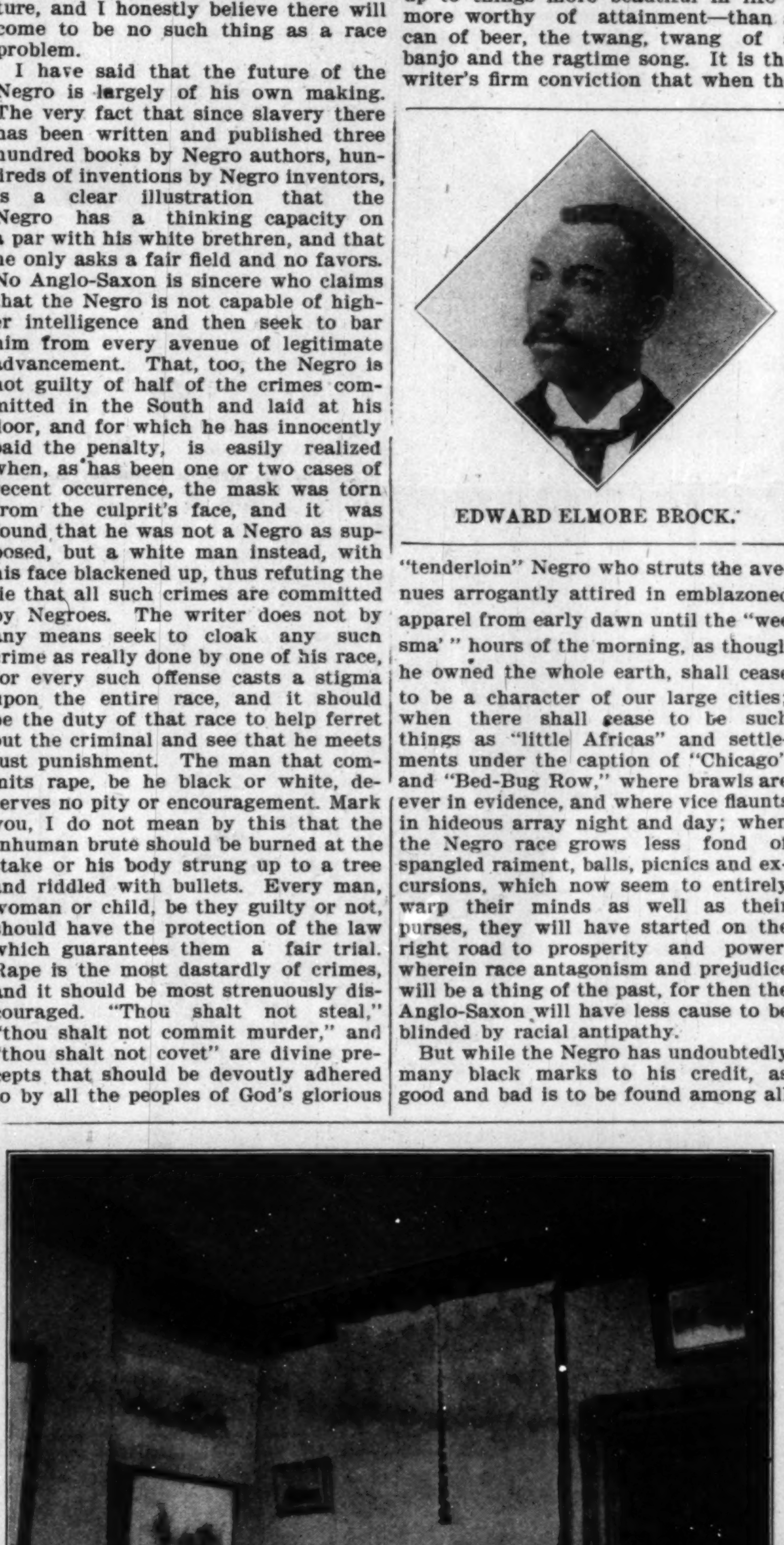
"Skins may differ, yet affection
Dwells in black and white the same."

No clearer illustration could be given of this fact than the little episode wherein big "Jim" Parker sought to protect the life of our late beloved President William McKinley from assassination, and this episode also brings forcibly to my mind that with all his sufferings no race of people in the United States is less given to anarchistic tendencies than is the Negro, or who would quicker take action to banish the scourge from the land. Perhaps it was God's divine will that "Jim" Parker should be near to crush down the assassin, for we are told that He works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. "God's will, not ours, be done." It is just such little sympathetic episodes as was this one that will serve to cement the two races into a better feeling of fellowship. When the civil war broke over the peace of the land the whites cannot forget—God will not allow them to forget—how they put mother, daughter, sister and wives into the keeping of their black slaves and how well that trust was kept.

That the Negro is and has always been a lover of his country, a respecter of its Constitution, and an always ready follower of its flag, he can point with pride to his stainless record in both the civil war and the recent war between the United States and Spain. And yet in the face of it all, according to a careful record kept by the Chicago Tribune, two thousand five hundred and sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during the past sixteen years, added to which the Negro is being virtually disfranchised throughout the South. Anglo-Saxons, search your hearts and put an end to these dastardly outrages if you would preserve your country's civilization; for 'tis said that

"Never a sigh of passion or of pity,
Never a wail for weakness or for wrong,
Has not its archive in the Angels' City,
Finds not its echo in the endless song."

EDWARD ELMORE BROCK.



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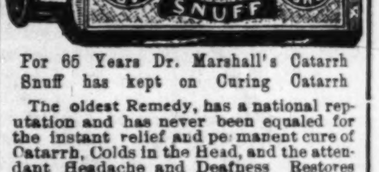

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POLITICS—RELIGION

A SURVEY OF THE GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

WHAT IS THE NEGRO'S DUTY?

A Southerner Talks of Things as he Sees Them in Every-day Life—A Philosophical View of Conditions as They Exist—A Literary Gem.

Freedom of the ballot, and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience, are the two principal elements which go to constitute a free republic—"a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

When the foundation of this government was laid the cornerstone of which was "All men are created free and equal," the Afro-American, of whom there was even then a considerable number in this country, was not taken into account. He was not considered a citizen or likely soon to be. Probably the most prolific and visionary dreamer never had it to enter his mind that the man who was counted the common property of the white man would ever be called upon or be allowed the privilege of participating in the affairs of this government. But political prophets have always been scarce, and America was no exception to the rule. While it is a question with the wisest and most conservative political economists whether or not the Negro was emancipated in the proper way, and at the proper time, yet along with his liberation came the declaration of his citizenship, and consequently his elective franchise. A generation was born in a day. A revolution was consummated by the stroke of pen.

Thousands of men who were yesterday auctioned off to the highest bidder together with other chattel property, were to-day an elector in one of the greatest governments on the globe. Not only so, but he was granted that which his former owners were denied—the right to help choose rulers to govern this great country. Was he prepared for this large responsibility? Was his knowledge of statecraft and political economy broad enough to shoulder such a trust? Had his opportunities to study civil government been sufficient to enable him to take up the broken threads incident to the recent calamity and weave into a symmetrical whole the torn fabric of this government successfully? Not a few say, No. It was the experimental period in the history of this country.

It was probably the very best thing that could be done. It is agreed that the Emancipation Proclamation was a war measure. In other words, the freedom of the slaves in the year 1863 was a political accident. This being true, the ballot in the hands of the Negro in the latter 60's was the legitimate fruits of an accident. We must remember, however, that all accidents are not calamities. The question to be decided is whether or not the accident of the emancipation of the slaves and the immediate political results were disastrous or beneficial to all concerned. One thing is true: the Negro has been in politics ever since his political infancy.

After thirty-odd years of experience, looking the past squarely in the face, we are up against the question: Has the Negro been a success or a failure in politics?

The race has been blindly partisan. Taught to believe that our freedom was obtained by the work of the Republican party, we have felt that we owed undying allegiance to that party from a sense of gratitude.

For more than thirty years we have been paying our erstwhile friends and benefactors back. Will the debt ever be paid? In the light of recent developments, especially in those Southern States containing the largest number of colored voters, it appears that the Republicans are willing to square accounts with the black man. Will the blacks continue to pay after the white man has said "enough?" If so, why? The North is gradually moving southward. Republicanism among white men does not thrive on Southern soil. The seed will not germinate at all. All the Republican undergrowth now in the South are Northern scions. These scions cannot see their way clear to magnificent growth unless these black tares are rooted up.

To change the figure, the colored voter claims that he is the thoroughbred, and that the "Lilly Whites" are the half-breeds. So the fight is on.

Now what is the black man contending for? Does he really believe to-day that his blind allegiance to the Republican party will better subserve his interests in the South? Aside from the few federal appointments dished out to the few politicians (?), what benefits is the race reaping from the party?

The solid South is Democratic, and will doubtless remain so. The Democratic party is not bidding for the Negro vote. The so-called Southern white Republicans are reading him out of the party. Whither shall the Negro flee? I say, flee from politics altogether. Nothing is to be gained by forming a Negro party or by forming Negro clubs and advertising for the highest bidder. I do not say that the Negro should not exercise his elective franchise as any other freeman. That is the very thing he ought to do—vote as a man and a citizen, and not as a Negro. In other words, let the Negro vote "like a white man." Nobody can tell how a white man will vote by the color of his skin. Nobody can tell how a white man will vote by the section of the country or the State he lives in.

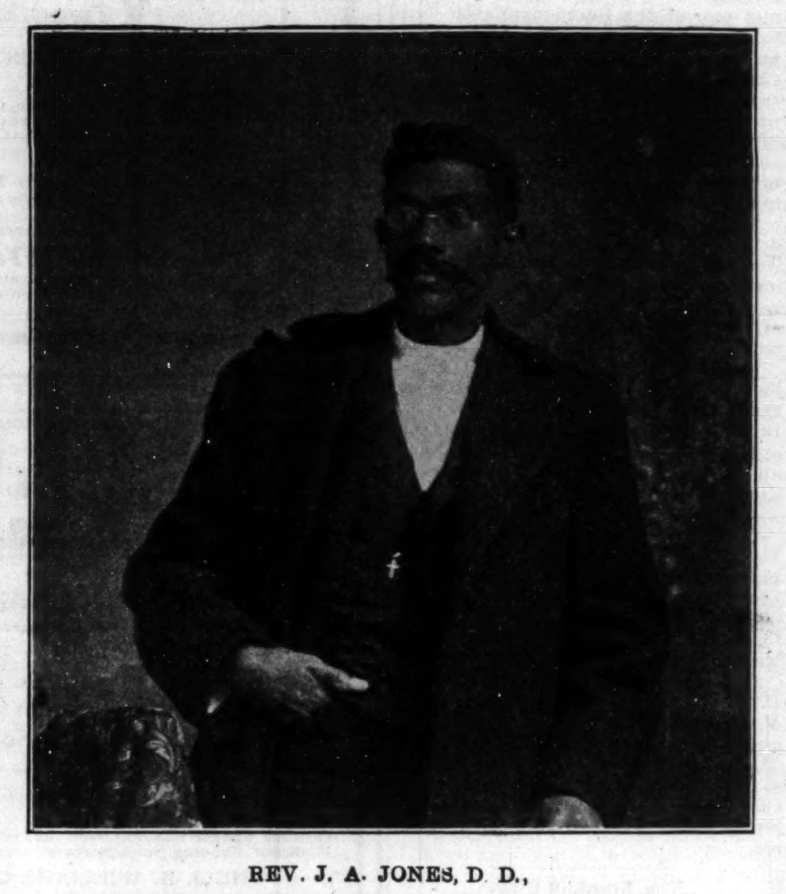
The color of the Negro's skin should no longer be a badge of his party fealty. The Negro should hereafter vote for men and measures, and not for party. The South will continue to be the home—the best home—for the large majority of the Negro race. The wisest thing for the race to do is to cultivate the friendliest relations with the people among whom they live.

White Republicans in the South are about as slow to vote for a colored man for an office as white Democrats are.

Let the Negro eschew politics per se for a couple of decades, and meanwhile when the occasion is presented let him go to the polls like a freeman and vote for his choice regardless of politics; then let him go quietly about his business, and try to get a hold of some of that hard metal that every man is hunting for, and he will soon find himself surrounded by all the Republican and Democratic company that he is able to entertain. The Southern wing of the Republican party is a Republican humbug; and the Negroes who imagine that they belong to the great Republican party, the party of Lincoln, by allying themselves with that ghost, are just that much mistaken.

Nothing I have said should be construed to mean that a Negro has not as much right to enter politics as a white man has. If a Negro can get anything out of politics as a profession, let him go into it for all it is worth; but let him not consider it an outrage if all other Negroes don't think as he does.

The country is at peace. We are thirty years removed from the reconstruction period, and the days of carpet baggery; hence we need no herding of Negro voters. A generation of voters have come upon the stage since the ballot was put into the Negro's hand—a mighty army of intelligent voters. They should be able to think for themselves, and act for themselves. Will they do it?



REV. J. A. JONES, D. D.,
Pastor Campbell Chapel A. M. E Church, Pulaski, Tenn.

II.

What shall we say of the Negro in the religious world? The race has ever been granted more privilege in religious affairs than in anything else. The Negro's religious privilege antedates his elective franchise by a number of years. As a matter of self-protection the slaveholders rather encouraged the slaves to be religious. The old circuit rider took great delight in expounding "the word" from his favorite text: "Servants, obey your masters."

"Rest for the weary," white robes, golden crowns, silver slippers, mansions above, "love feast in heaven," etc., all tended to create in the mind of the oppressed, half-clad, half-sheltered, half-fed slaves, a desire to go to that country when they "shuffled off this mortal coil."

"Trials and tribulations" so often mentioned in the Book was taken for granted that it referred to their condition as slaves. Bible reference to the needle's eye squeeze for the rich man to get to heaven gave the poor black man the idea that old master was bound for hell because he was rich, while all the "Niggers" and poor white folks would enter the pearly gates because they were poor.

Ill treatment and abuse often caused him to "steal away to Jesus" for consolation. The tearing asunder of family ties by the slave trader; mothers and children being separated and sold and carried to distant lands, never to meet again; all helped to turn their attention in the direction of that unknown country where parting would be no more.

It can be easily seen how that these and kindred conditions naturally made of the Negro a very religious people. He finally began to pray that God would force them from bondage. Whether the Almighty answered their prayers or not the Negro was set free.

The Negroes shouted, praised and built churches for the first twenty years after the emancipation. Everybody was saying that this was a peculiarly religious race. Let us look at the true situation—deal with it fairly.

That "rest for the weary," which he sighed for in the past, he sees it furnished here. He can rest all day, and sometimes gets more rest than he wants, for some white man has his job.

He does not any longer see the need of undergoing hardships in order to get a white robe; for now he can get any kind he wants, and still get drunk. Silver slippers and golden crowns can now be obtained for a dollar or so, and what is the use of groaning and sighing for such trifles? The material is cheap, and you can get a pattern and make them yourself.

"Mansions above!" Why, the ex-slaves have mansions below. They live in mansions now. Nobody now need to live in the old log cabin, and the old-time "Negro quarters" on the plantation is a thing of the past. As to "trials and tribulations," the new Negro has no more of them now than anybody else has. Hence it appears that those conditions and circumstances which seems to have made the Negro so religious have been removed. He seems now to have drifted to the other extreme. His erstwhile religious fervor which characterized the race even twenty-five years ago has about entirely abated.

Very few new church organizations are being established, and the churches which reported from two hundred to fifteen hundred members ten and fifteen years ago report about the same to-day. Where are the members? Population is increasing. Bapist churches are multiplying, but this increase in churches is not the result of evangelistic work, and increase in membership. It is usually the result of church brawls and splits.

Now and then a Presbyterian, a Congregational or Catholic church springs up, but it is the result of mission work on the part of the white churches laboring "among the colored people."

The colored contingent of the Methodist Episcopal Church would seem to be entirely helpless without the aid of the whites. The C. M. E. Church would never have consented to a separate organization without a promise from the Southern Methodist Church to hover it indefinitely.

The A. M. E. and the A. M. E. Zion churches, the only two purely independent Negro church organizations, are about on a standstill.

The Negro ministry of the day is taxed to his utmost capacity to keep up enough spiritual life in his church to last from one Sabbath to another. Class meetings are dying, the prayer meeting is dead. Too frequently the 11 o'clock service is simply a "dress parade;" the music of the choir is some operatic ditty with about as much heavenly melody in it as the ordinary rag-time tune. The evening service is a kind of "free for all" gathering where the crowds meet more in the sense of a social than for divine worship. This is not a very presentable picture, but I do not think it is overdrawn.

My object is not simply to criticise or to hold my people up to derision, but in order to cause them to think.

The Scriptures teach us that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

"God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

I lay special stress on the how to worship: "In spirit and in truth."

Let our worship, our devotions, be spiritual. Let our religious life in all of its phases be actuated by and continually bear the imprint of truth.

Pulaski, Tenn. J. A. JONES.

The Shakespeare Cyclopedia and New Glossary. By John Phin. The Industrial Publishing Company, New York. 428 pages, $1.50.

The purpose for which this volume was written is to furnish those readers and lovers of Shakespeare who have not easy access to an elaborately annotated copy of the poet's works, with such notes and allusions as will enable them to get close to the mind of the great dramatist and thus derive from his works an amount of profit and pleasure which otherwise would be unattainable. It explains idiomatic phases and obscure references; gives important variorum readings, and, indeed, includes notes on folk-lore, local traditions, old English customs, legends, proverbs, etc. It ought to have a place in every library.

Saving the World. By the Reverend David Findley Bonner, A. M., D. D. Hanford & Horton, Middletown, New York. 260 pages, $1.00.

The author of this volume is a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of acknowledged scholarship. His purpose is set forth in the introduction: "Simply to describe, comprehensively and yet scripturally, the great work of saving the world." The volume is made up of excellent sermons which are not intended to be either dogmatic or controversial, but strictly evangelical. The student in divinity will find this a most helpful book for study.

Darkey Ways in Dixie. By Margaret A. Richard. The Abbey Press, New York. 112 pages, $1.00.

An attractive little book containing 50 poems in Negro dialect. Most of them are very poor both from a literary standpoint and the standpoint of sentiment. None of them indicate that the author is a real poet.

NEGRO CITIZENSHIP!

AN ATTACK ON THE AFFRONTERY OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE SOUTH!

Must not Defeat the Honor of the Negro's Citizenship—Our Birthright has Been Purchased by our Own Hands—A Plea for Recognition.

The brazen effrontery of the Democratic party of the South in disfranchising thousands of Negroes who are not only citizens of the States wherein the reside, but of the United States, is only equaled by the contemptible efforts of so-called white Republicans in the South, not only to eliminate him from the party of his choice, but from the Constitution as well, thus making him a political pariah, where he was formly a political power.

This conspiracy of the Democratic party and its allies, the Lily-White Republicans of the South, makes it necessary at this time to cite a little history showing the Negro's right to the title "American citizen" and how and when he secured it.

Mr. Lincoln, in the spring of 1857, replying to a speech of Stephen A. Douglas on the Dred Scott decision, said: "We believe as much as Judge Douglas (perhaps more) in obedience to and respect for the judicial department of government. . . . But we think the Dred Scott decision is erroneous. We know the court that made it has often overruled its own decisions, and we shall do what we can to have it overrule this."

"We offer no resistance to it. If this important decision had been made by the unanimous concurrence of the judges, and without any apparent partisan bias, and in accordance with legal public expectation, and with steady practice of the department throughout our history, and had been in no part based on assumed historical facts which are not really true; or, if wanting some of these, it had been before the court more than once and had there been affirmed and reaffirmed through a course of years, it then might be, perhaps would be, factitious, nay, even revolutionary, not to acquiesce in it.

"But when, as is true, we find it wanting in all these claims to the public confidence, it is not even disrespectful to treat it as not having yet quite established a settled doctrine for the country."

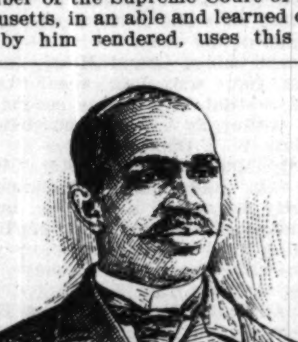
The decision in the Dred Scott case was against the truth of history in respect of the status of the Negro as a citizen, as we shall hope to show in this article.

As a student of constitutional law, Judge Taney must have known when he uttered the words which have made his name infamous and beclouded his legal fame, that the articles of confederation, which constituted the law of the land from the time of their passage in 1778 to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, recognized and granted to free Negroes the same privileges of citizenship which belonged to white inhabitants. (See Elliott's Debates, Vol. 1, p. 79.)

It was not by accident or oversight that Negroes were included in the phrase "free inhabitants" used in Article IV of the Constitution, for when it was under consideration the delegate from South Carolina moved to amend by inserting between the words "free" and "inhabitants" the word "white." The proposed amendment was lost, only two States voting in the affirmative.

In that convention assembled to ratify and adopt the articles of confederation were delegates from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and North Carolina, for whom the free Negroes of their respective States had voted to represent them in the making of the Constitution which was to govern all the people of the then young republic.

There can be no doubt of the status of the Negro as a citizen at that time, for Mr. Justice Curtis, an associate member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in an able and learned opinion by him rendered, uses this language: "To determine whether any free persons descended from Africans held in slavery were citizens of the United States under the Confederation, and consequently at the time of the adoption of the United States, it is only necessary to know whether any such persons were citizens of either of the States under the Confederation at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.



JOHN EDW. BRUCE

"Of this there can be no doubt. At the time of the ratification of the articles of confederation all free native born inhabitants of the States of New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and North Carolina, though descended from Arifacn slaves, were not only citizens of those States, but such of them as had the other necessary qualifications possessed the franchise of electors on equal terms with other citizens."

So that it will be seen from these citations that the Taney deliverance which no one except Lily-White Republicans and Bourbons of the South now regards as being of value except as a curio, was born either of ignorance of the Constitution or of indurated malice and prejudice.

The citizenship of the Negro began with the birth of the republic, and when the Constitution was made it was duly and properly acknowledged in legal terms. The record shows that his claim to this distinction is well founded, and there is no power on earth that can now permanently deprive him of his constitutional rights.

The original draft of the Declaration of Independence contained this remarkable passage, which was subsequently expurgated. It is cited merely to show the trend of thought of its framer on the subject of the rights of mankind and that Negroes were then regarded as men having rights.

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him; captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel power, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce, and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them, thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

John Adams, who was associated with Jefferson on the sub-committee for framing the Declaration of Independence, on seeing this draft, said: "I was delighted with its high tone, and the flights of oratory with which it abounded, especially that concerning Negro slavery; which, though I knew his Southern brethren would never suffer to pass in Congress, I certainly would never oppose."

The key to the Constitution is found in a single sentence, viz.: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

No language could be plainer than this. The Constitution is and was intended to be the people's document—the palladium of their liberty; it was to defend and to bless the Negro as well as the white man, for Negroes had fought side by side with white men in the common struggle for liberty, and in several of the States they, as citizens, had voted for the delegates to the convention, and afterwards on the adoption of the Constitution, which was established for the purpose of securing liberty. Nothing is clearer than that the authors of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States, "parts of one consistent whole, founded on one and the same theory of government," believed and intended that under that influence and operation slavery would be abolished and all men on this continent would enjoy the blessings of liberty and equality.

It has often been asserted that the Constitution was made exclusively by and for the white race. Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, and John Pritchard, of North Carolina, no doubt religiously believe this. But it has already been shown that in five of the original thirteen States Negroes then possessed the elective franchise and were among those by whom the Constitution was ordained and established. If so, it is not true in point of fact that the Constitution was made by the white race and that it was made exclusively by the white race is not only an assumption not warranted by anything in the Constitution, but contradicted by its opening declaration that it was ordained and established by the people of the United States.

As free colored people were then citizens of at least five States, and in every sense part of the people of the United States, they were among those for whom and whose posterity the Constitution was ordained and established. (See Howard Reports, Vol XIX, pp. 572-3-582. If we admit the truth of the foregoing statement as to the Negro's identity as a citizen of the United States and his part in the making of the Constitution, it will not be difficult for those who are in the habit of reasoning from premise to conclusion to see the manifest injustice of the legislation enacted by several of the States to take away from the Negro the elective franchise. In the light of these facts, if the action of those States is not unconstitutional and will be so declared in time, then it is positively criminal, as every man who loves justice must admit.

Charles Francis Adams, in a speech in Congress, May 31, 1860, said:

"We cannot put the Negro out. This remark serves as a complete stopper to all the crimination and recrimination so freely indulged between parties on the solemn point—which of the two first brought the Negro in. Let them rest quiet hereafter on this topic. The Negro was in before they began to talk about him at all. He will stay in whether they choose to talk about him or not. He will grow in more and more, even while they are sleeping. To deprecate the misfortune is as idle as to complain of the force of the waters of Niagara. The subject is before us, and it is our duty to face the consideration of its proportions like statesmen, and not to imagine that, if we will only shut our eyes to it, it is not there; still less to suppose that either lamentation or anger, agitation or silence, will in any respect materially change the nature of the great problem which North America is inevitably doomed to solve. From the decree of Divine Providence there is no appeal."

This is the language of a statesman whose clear vision enabled him to see the end from the beginning. Lilliputians like Pritchard and Tillman and others of their school cannot reason like this, nor discern through the vista of time the consequences of their short sighted and narrow policies.

The desperate and determined efforts of this brood of alleged statesmen at the South, to drive the Negro out of the Constitution and out of the Republican party will fail as ingloriously as did the attempt of the South to blot out the stars and stripes, which on every battlefield of the Republic from the Revolution to San Juan Hill received their baptism in the blood of the patriotic Negro.

We ought not to be persuaded that our only safety and hope for better things lies in flight to Africa or any other country. On the contrary, we would show ourselves arrant cowards by running away.

The master work of the Negro now is to defend his title to citizenship, to meet organized villainy in whatever form it assumes with intelligently organized resistance.

As to the Republican party, the time will never come in this country when it can be one thing in the South and another in the North. Nor is the time far distant when the plain letter and spirit of the organic law of the land can with brazen audacity be much longer defied and insulted by arbitrary minorities, because its framers threw the ægis of its protection around the black man who helped to make it the cornerstone of American liberty.

"He is a freeman whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves beside." The truth of history establishes the claim of the American Negro to his citizenship and recognition of his claim to an equal voice and equal representation in government may be temporarily delayed, but it cannot be permanently adjourned.

JOHN EDW. BRUCE.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Head

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Had no Sleep—Could Hardly Lie Down.

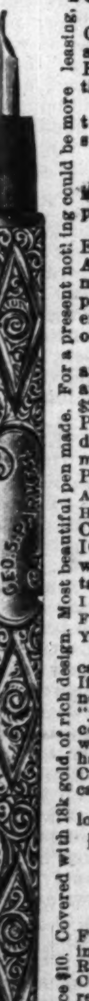
Dr. Miles' Nervine Permanently Cured Me.

"A year ago I suffered from extreme nervous stomach trouble. I was afraid of everything, could not bear to hear singing or music and reading or hearing of a death nearly brought on my own. I could not sleep or hardly lie down, the back of my head hurt me so badly I nearly went crazy. My shoulders hurt and the least thing I did would bring on an attack of extreme nervousness. There were times when I would have a lump in my throat and my mouth would be so dry I could hardly speak. I was in despair until I began to take Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. I have taken in all twelve bottles and consider myself permanently cured. My home doctor has since remarked on my healthy appearance and said he wished he could say his medicine helped me. He knows it was Dr. Miles' Nervine. We are never without the Anti-Pain Pills and consider your medicines household remedies. I cannot say enough for the Nervine, because in addition to my own case my daughter, who was out of school for a long time because of St. Vitus' dance, was completely cured by eight bottles. She is now feeling fine and going to school every day. We thank you for your kindness and will never stop singing the praises of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine."—Mrs. C. E. Ring, Lima, O.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Parker "Lucky Curve"

FOUNTAIN PEN



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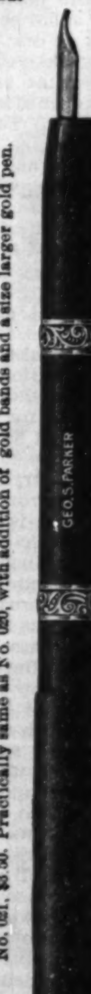

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MUST GET TOGETHER

GRAVE RESPONSIBILITIES MUST BE MET BY THE RACE.

A PLEA TO NEGRO HEADWAITERS

By the Secretary of the H. and S. W. N. B. A.—The Help of the White Man has Been Sufficient—It is Now Up to the Negro to Help Himself.

Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to state to the people the aim and object of the Head and Second Waiters' National Benefit Association, of which association I have the honor of being secretary, and for the success of which I had labored hard even before I was elected to the secretaryship. In my few remarks I shall be as brief as the circumstances will permit, and yet give justice to the cause which I am trying to defend. I have studied the situation well, and I assure you that nothing but pure conviction of the heart and love for my fellow-man has induced me thus to speak. I have tried to refrain from calling the public's attention to the matter which we will discuss just at this time, but taking the matter into consideration, I feel that it would be unwise to procrastinate further. The poet says that procrastination is the thief of time, and that is well said. I feel that the time has come when we as a people must learn to shoulder great responsibilities and handle them intelligently and successfully. If we are competent to do this, then it is time for us to qualify ourselves for our work. Too long have we slumbered and slept. The dominant race no longer extends the sympathetic hand as in other days. Our previous conditions and long years of servitude touched the hearts of our white friends many years ago and they showed us many favors through sympathy only, which they will not show us to-day. Why is that? Then we were poorer than we are today; then we were more loyal to our work than we are to-day; then we had no intellectual training; then we had no means by which to support ourselves and families only at the hands of those who had befriended us in a time of need. The white man has certainly done his part. He has made the way possible for us to become an independent people and a power in the community; they have established schoolhouses and colleges and all kinds of industrial and normal schools, and have given us every opportunity to learn these things which are the most essential in a successful life—economy, morality and business tact. But we are sorry to say that we have not made good our opportunities; we have not filled our part of the contract, and to-day we are seeing the results of it to our sorrow. We were put on equal terms with that of the white man with two exceptions—socially and financially. The former is out of the question, and will never be, and no well-thinking man will agitate such a thing. He simply adds fuel to the flames and broadens the already strained relations that now exist in many parts of the country. The latter depends largely upon our efforts. If we would seek to economize more, strive to become property owners, become controllers of great business enterprises just as other people do by saving their earnings, and not think so much about just "getting by," as the old word goes, then I believe that the white man will cease to discriminate against us as they do to-day, then I believe that much of the prejudice that is now shown will disappear. How often have we seen white men, who had no better opportunities offered then many of us have had, work for smaller salaries than many of us have ever worked for, but by close application to business, always on the alert, quick to grasp every opportunity that presented itself, and thus he forged his way to the front and demanded recognition in the business world. Why can not the same be the case with our people. Yes, it can be, and will be, if we will only have the same "get up," the same push, the same perseverance and the same untiring energy as our white brother. Tell me that a man of means will not be recognized in the business world when he has business qualities; no, never will I believe that. But one asks what part can the Head and Second Waiters National Benefit Association take in this great work? Permit me to say that it can take an important part, and will take an important part just as all other organizations should do, and would do, if they would only awake to the situation; not only organizations, but each individual can do something along these lines. There is work for us all to do. It is a poor man that has no influence. Every man has some influence in the right direction, in trying to show his fellow-man of his errors, and persuade him to turn before it is too late. If we do this, I believe that there will be brighter and better things in store for us; if we do this, I believe that the illuminating sun of prosperity will cast her rays over on us as she never did before. As for the association, permit me to say that I believe that we are now prepared to take up this work and carry it to a successful issue, because we have enlisted men who are able and competent and who see the necessity of action. Doubtless there are some who will differ with me as to views on this subject. If so, will they then, kindly state their views along these lines, and if they convince me that they are right and that I am wrong, then I will willingly concede to their views and do all in my power to help them to put their views into practice and bring them to a successful end. Mr. F. P. Thompson, our president, is in every sense of the word, an able and competent man, whose views are broad and comprehensive, whose ability as a leader has been tested, and whose views demands the consideration of the business men of this country. He is without doubt the best disciplined head waiter in the United States, without any exceptions, and he should have the support of every loyal head waiter in the United States. He deserves your support, and I appeal to you to stand by him.

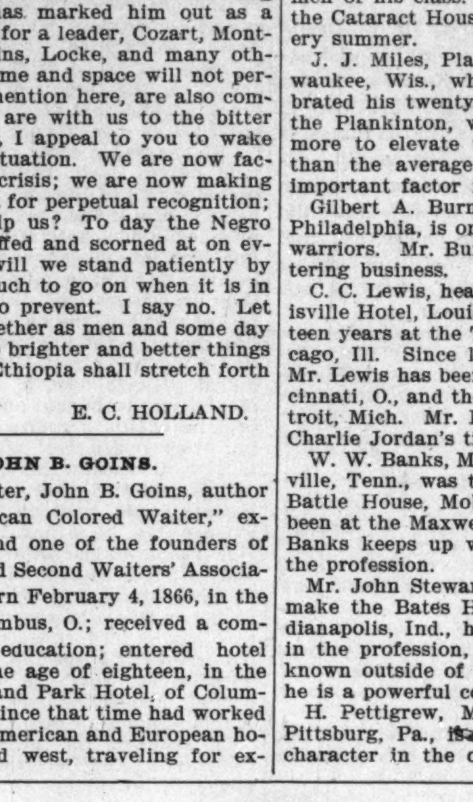
Our. Vice-President, Mr. E. W. Harper, is also an able man with much experience and business ability, and one whom we should feel proud of as one of our readers; and if there is one thing that I should feel proud of, it is that my name is enrolled with such men.

Our worthy Treasurer, W. B. Keyes, the veteran head waiter, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose character stands out unblemished, whose business qualifications, and watchful care over his afflicted companion, has won for him a place in the hearts of all well thinking men, and has marked him out as a proper man for a leader, Cozart, Montgomery, Goins, Locke, and many others whom time and space will not permit me to mention here, are also competent, and are with us to the bitter end. Again, I appeal to you to wake up to the situation. We are now facing a great crisis; we are now making a final effort for perpetual recognition; will you help us? To day the Negro is being scoffed and scorned at on every hand; will we stand patiently by and suffer such to go on when it is in our power to prevent. I say no. Let us stand together as men and some day there will be brighter and better things for us and Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand.

E. C. HOLLAND.

JOHN B. GOINS.

Head Waiter, John B. Goins, author "The American Colored Waiter," ex-secretary, and one of the founders of the Head and Second Waiters' Association, was born February 4, 1866, in the city of Columbus, O.; received a common school education; entered hotel service at the age of eighteen, in the Neil House and Park Hotel, of Columbus, Ohio. Since that time had worked in the best American and European hotels east and west, traveling for experience along the line of good service, with the highest aim in view, to be a first-class waiter. For he found few head waiters who could take the time to instruct him in the art of good service. Receiving a qualifying education in the Old Grand Pacific, of Chicago, and the Russell House, Detroit, Mich., and placing confidence in himself as a waiter, he went west to the Cliff House, Manitou, Colo., in '92; was captain of watch, from which position he was soon promoted to the position of second waiter. The following year he was offered and accepted the position of head waiter at the Cliff House, which position he served several successive seasons, to perfect satisfaction. Securing an A No. 1 reference from E. E. Nichols, proprietor, he found no trouble in securing positions as head waiter in the following hotels: The Florence, San Diego, Cal.; the Nelson, Rockford, Ill.; the Terre Haute, Terre Haute, Ind.; the Vincennese, Chicago, Ill.; the Albany, Denver, Colo.; the Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; the West Baden, West Baden, Ind., and the Leland Cafe, Springfield, Ill. Mr. Goines deserves credit for placing the first printed matter in the hands of head waiters, advocating the organization of the Head and Second Waiters' Association, with the co-operation of Mr. W. F. Cozart and Mr. F. C. Long. These three generals put forth money, time and experience to bring about the present organization.



JOHN B. GOINS,
Headwaiter the Millard Hotel, Omaha, Neb Author "The American Colored Waiter."

Mr. Goins is a lover of the profession and takes great pride in instructing any crew of waiters where he is employed. The association, at Chicago, set forth in the by-laws that evey dining room should be a school, and every head waiter a teacher. Hence the American colored waiter originated in his school for waiters. Mr. Goins is a firm believer in book education, and the sooner our boys follow up the same belief and read books, papers and magazines pertaining to the profession the sooner they may go to the front.

Mr. Goins resigned the position of head waiter at the West Baden Hotel, November 6th. Returning to Chicago, he was offered and accepted the position of head waiter and inside steward at the Millard Hotel, Omaha, Neb., which position he now holds.

THE LEADING HEADWAITERS.

Divided into Two Classes, the "Old" and the "New" Schools.

The colored head waiter plays a very important part in every day's history. In attempting to point out a few of the leading head waiters of to-day I shall divide them into two classes: First, we have the grand old comrades of the old school. At the head of this class we would place Capt. Thos. H. Frazier, of the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, O. Captain Frazier is noted for his discipline. He is every inch a hotel man. Captain Frazier served about fifteen years at the old and new Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Next, we would introduce Mr. Frank P. Thompson, of New York, president of the Head Waiters' Association. Mr. Thompson is also chief head waiter for the East Coast Hotel System, and during the winter is in charge of the Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine, Fla., where he has served as second head waiter for twenty-eight years.

Ranking along with Mr. F. P. Thompson is E. W. Harper, of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Harper is more progressive than most men of his class. Mr. Harper goes to the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, every summer.

J. J. Miles, Plankinton House, Milwaukee, Wis., who has already celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary at the Plankinton, where he has done more to elevate the men under him than the average. head waiter, is an important factor in this list.

Gilbert A. Burnet, Hotel Bartram, Philadelphia, is one of the honored old warriors. Mr. Burnett also runs a catering business.

C. C. Lewis, head waiter at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., was fourteen years at the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. Since leaving the Tremont Mr. Lewis has been at the Burnet, Cincinnati, O., and the Russell House, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Lewis came along in Charlie Jordan's time.

W. W. Banks, Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn., was thirteen years at the Battle House, Mobile, Ala., and has been at the Maxwell several years. Mr. Banks keeps up with the progress of the profession.

Mr. John Stewart, who did much to make the Bates House famous at Indianapolis, Ind., holds a unique place in the profession, as he is hardly known outside of his home town; yet he is a powerful commander.

H. Pettigrew, Monongahela House, Pittsburg, Pa., is a very conspicuous character in the old school, and is a very active member of the Head Waiters' Association. Mr. Pettigrew has full confidence of his employers and they give him full sway.

C. R. Jordan, for more than twelve years at the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, is also a prominent member of the head waiters who reigned years ago, and is easily classed along with Charles Jordan and C. C. Lewis. Mr. Johnson is now at the Plaza, Danville, Ill.

C. C. Randolph, New York City, is another honorable member of the veteran head waiters and has done much and is doing much to help the profession.

J. H. Holmes, Battle Creek, Mich., is a worthy member of the honorable list.

Douglass Miller, Savoy Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., is another old veteran who is covered with scars inflicted on the battlefield, and still he is fighting for the great cause.

Henry Williams, Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich., is another old vetran who is scarcely known outside of his city, and still he is one of the most successful men of his class.

James Gibbs, Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., who has spent twelve years in that hostelry as second and head waiter, is a worthy successor to the late W. F. Martin.

Andy Mason, Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, O., like Henry Williams, is scarcely known to the public, but he has accomplished quite a feat in remaining at the Grand for many years while white head waiters have been trying to down him.

Capt. W. B. Keys, Genesee Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., is another one of the old veterans that is very much alive. Mr. Keys is treasurer of the Head Waiters' Association.

W. T. Naylor, head waiter at the Richmond, Washington, D. C., is a prominent member of the above brigade.

Mr. J. T. Gilbert, head waiter at the Hotel Anderson, Pittsburg, is a gentleman of excellent ability, whose politeness and general deportment are par excellence.

Mr. Samuel Bledsoe, Wayne Hotel, Detroit, Mich., deserves a seat among this list of honor.

T. Curry, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans; R. M. Rush, Colonial Hotel, Bahama Island; W. Percival, Sherman Square Hotel, New York; Wm. Alexander, Fountain House, Waukesha, Wis., and others deserve honorable mention in the above list.

At the head of the second division, new school, stands W. Forrest Cozart, author of "The Waiters' Manual," first president of the Head and Second Waiters' National Association. Mr. Cozart has accomplished more with his pen than an army could have done with the sword.

W. Alonzo Locke, although a young man, is one of the most aggressive young head waiters of to-day. His personal influence acts like magic over those whom he comes in contact with. Mr. Locke is ex-president of the Head Waiters' Association, and is located at the Halliday House, Cairo, Ill.

John B. Goins, author of "The American Colored Waiter," is a very energetic head waiter. Mr. Goins is positive and very determined, and has thoroughly studied the ins and outs as well as the fundamental principles of service. Mr. Goins is ex-secretary of the Head Waiters' Association.

E. T. Montgomery, who was chief head waiter for the Bailey Catering Company at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, is an excellent dining-room commander and an expert on service. Mr. Montgomery is without doubt to-day the best writer among the the head waiters. He has an attractive style of writing, and his articles are much sought for. Mr. Montgomery is ex-vice president of the Head Waiters' Association, and is located at the Park Hotel, Hot Springs, for the winter.

E. C. Holland, Clarendon Hotel, Zanesville, O., who has been re-elected secretary of the Head Waiters' Association, is popular and a very efficient head waiter and officer of the association, and will no doubt be elected president at the next annual convention.

Frank C. Long, Windermere Hotel, Chicago, is a progressive head waiter and one of the founders of the Head Waiters' Association. Mr. Long is also an ardent worker in the Institutional Church in that city.

James Earley, Auditorium Hotel, has proven to be a very successful young head waiter. Mr. Earley believes that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well; therefore, he pays strict attention to business; hence his success.

"Prince" William Hunley, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O., is the Beau Brummel of the profession. Mr. Hunley has demonstrated his ability as head waiter and fashion plate. It is said that Mr. Hunley changes costumes from two to three times during a meal.

Thos. H. Frames, Knutsford Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah, is an excellent type of the Western head waiter. Mr. Frames possesses much push and energy, which accounts for his remarkable success. Mr. Frames, I believe, is the originator of the "shirtwaist head waiter."

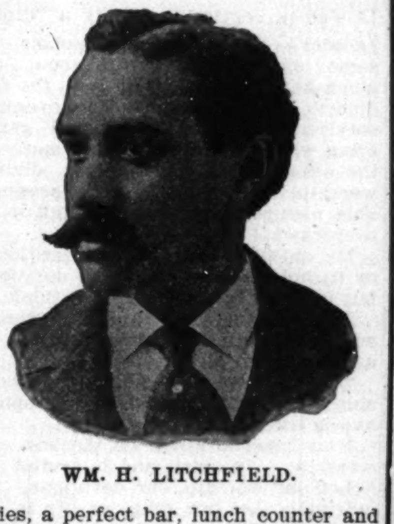
George J. Wilson, Kirkwood Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., is an unassuming, progressive head waiter and State vice president of the Head Waiters' Association. Mr. Wilson enjoys the reputation of being the handsomest head waiter in the United States.

R. S. Locke, Shoreham, Washington, D. C.; Wm. Dawson, Duluth; Frank Moss, Vicksburg; W. C. Casey, Chicago; C. C. Sanders, St. Paul; W. E. Tucker, Augusta, Ga.; N. H. Smiley, West Superior, Wis.; J. W. Eubanks, Chicago, and many others are the aspiring, progressive young head waiters.

The Franklin Club.

Columbus, O., Special.—Few lovers of recreation and refreshment leave Columbus without paying Wm. H. Litchfield a friendly visit. Without doubt he is the proprietor and operator of the oldest, finest and best equipped sample rooms in Ohio.

Beginning in 1890 with a very neat establishment, he has now four model places of business, where everything is done to cater to the varied appetites of the public. At 39-41 East Long street is situated his headquarters, where a hotel of thirty-five rooms, bath facilities, a perfect bar, lunch counter and billiard hall make us what is known as The Franklin Club. At 55 East Long street is a private club, well equipped and highly appreciated by its membership. At 149-155 North Third street he has a flourishing patronage, carrying all the stock necessary and equipped with an up-to-date sample room. Mr. Litchfield is substantially established, a thorough and wise business man, courteous, modest and popular. In his houses his trade is served by an affable corps of clerks and assistants. Mr. J. Henry Swan, his manager and chief mixologist, is well known and popular in many circles. As a citizen Mr. Litchfield is highly respected for his integrity, and as a business man he is generally accepted.



WM. H. LITCHFIELD.

THE "BLACK PATTI."

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

a demi-god if he feels so disposed. Though somewhat time-worn, it is not quite chestnutic to remark that every truly worthy individual should be given praise while life lasts. It inspires one to nobler deeds and prolongs life—on much the same principle that a cook distributes palatable spices throughout the remote corners of her pies from having had appreciative and encouraging remarks on her cuisine from her mistress—and praise before death is therefore more to be desired than an appropriate epitaph blazoned on one's shaft at the head of one's sepulchral mound. It is a richer legacy to leave to posterity.

The American people have a Mrs. Fiske and a Mr. Richard Mansfield, for the reason that they have a Thomas J. White, a William Winter, a Leander Richardson, a Franklyn Fyles and an Alan Dale to make them, or to unmake them, if need be. In the New York Herald, Tribune, the Dramatic Mirror, Sun, Journal and the illustrated Standard we have had evidences of their making or unmaking the play and the player, and in the Kansas City Journal we have seen Austin Latchaw throw a genius into the world of music and make him or her shine with meteoric brilliancy, and we have seen him return many a "genius" to the tall timber tagged "Opened by Mistake; Goods Rotten."

But, honestly, the Negro race has not produced any competent reviewer, either of the play or the concert recital, that has kept pace with the demands of the times. The Negro actor is away in advance of the Negro reviewer, and will continue to hold the fore till the latter is sufficiently intelligent to discriminate between playing for the plaudits of those whose popularity he courts and just and honest criticism.

I. McCORKER.

Copies of The Freeman can be found at 1230 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR HONEST TREATMENT
CONSULT
DR. CARTER,
The Old Reliable Specialist.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS of unparalleled success in the treatment of all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, BLOOD, SKIN, URINARY, PRIVATE and SPECIAL DISEASES of MEN and WOMEN, Nervous Debility, Backache, Dizziness, Nerve Waste, Irritability, Sleeplessness, Frequency of Urination, with smarting and burning, quickly cured. Gleet, Stricture, and Unnatural discharges speedily cured. Luchorea and all Female Troubles successfully treated at home. Blood Poison forever eliminated. No failures. If you cannot call at office write for symptoms blank and book. Full information in regard to our successful home treatment cheerfully given free.

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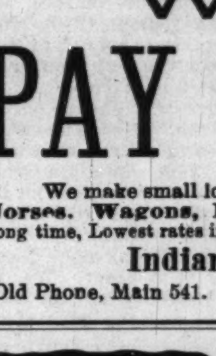

DR. D. W. CULP

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This book contains One Hundred Treatises on Thirty-Eight General Topics in which the negro problem is viewed from every possible standpoint. No work could more fully represent the higher stratum of negro citizenship. It will furnish the basis of future calculations on all race subjects. There are

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"The only Soap fit for the Face"

Softening and curative properties are indispensable in any soap that is to be applied to the delicate tissues of the face. It's because it *does* soften and *does* heal, as no other soap will, that Williams' Shaving Soap has gained its world-wide fame.

Williams' Soaps sold everywhere, but sent by mail if your dealer does not supply you.

Williams' Shaving Stick, 25c. Williams' Glycerated Tar (Toilet) Soap, 10c.
Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap (Rd. or Sq.), 10c. Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25c.
Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers), 6 round cakes, 1 lb. 40c. Exquisite also for toilet.

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AMUSING "CHANGING FACE" PUZZLE SENT FOR 2c. STAMP.

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There is a school teaching advertising by mail, with offices at 10 Spruce Street, New York.

It is not called an advertising school; but it is without a doubt the best advertising school in existence.

The school is nothing more nor less than Printers' Ink, a weekly journal for advertisers.

It deserves the well earned title: The Little Schoolmaster.

For twelve or fifteen years Printers' Ink has been the recognized authority on good advertising throughout the whole civilized world.

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It teaches the underlying principles of advertsing.

It distinguishes between good and bad advertising.

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If you are engaged in business of any kind you can't invest $5 more profitably than by subscribing for Printers' Ink.

Many a single idea will be worth more than the subscription price.

Printers' Ink easily slips in your coat pocket—the busy man can read it at odd moments, as when waiting for a car, a shave, etc.

10c. brings a sample copy—$5 pays for 52 weeks

Write for SPECIAL CLUB OFFER, which expires December 31.

Printers' Ink
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KING OF MONEY MAKERS

We have the greatest money maker for agents ever invented by the mind of man; 80,000 sold in Minneapolis. Millions will be sold. A household necessity that sells in the same territory over and over again; costs 7 cents; sells for 25 cents; people borrow money to buy it; send 10 cents today for sample outfit.

DOMESTIC MFG. CO.,
Inventor. F. H. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fits Stopped Free and cures made permanent. We wish every person in the U.S. suffering from Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness to send for a full-size FREE BOTTLE of "Golden Remedy." WRITE TO-DAY Address GOLDEN CURE CO., Hammond, Ind

A FIRST CLASS
EMBALMER WANTED.

To become part owner in a good business—if preferred wages will be paid. Write at once. H. A. HARROLL, Craftonville, Cal.

Patronize our Advertisers.

A GLOWING SUCCESS

HAS BEEN THE PAST YEAR FOR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

ATTENDANCE HAS BEEN LARGE!

Thirty States and Territories Being Represented and Five Foreign Countries—The Work of Graduates—The Need of Larger Endowment Fund.

The school year which has just closed has been in several respects the most successful in the history of this institution. In saying this I do not, I hope, yield to the temptation of measuring success by the number of students and officers present, or by the amount of money received and expended, or by other material evidences of growth. I speak of success rather as measured by the degree with which we have been able to turn land, buildings, money, industries, books into life—into high, useful living.

ATTENDANCE.

The number of students enrolled this year has been 1,384, and the average attendance has been 1,218. These students have come from thirty States and Territories, and from five foreign countries. No one has been admitted under fourteen years of age; 1,337 of the whole number have boarded and slept on the grounds. The number which I have given does not include the pupils in "the children's house," which is a primary school for the children in the neighborhood, and at the same time serves as a model and training school for normal students. Neither does it include the 121 students in the night school in the town of Tuskegee; nor the thousands of colored men and women who are being reached and helped through the Tuskegee Negro Conferences.

In all the departments, religious, academic and industrial, 112 officers and instructors and assistants of various kinds have been employed.

If we add the number of persons in the families of our instructors to the number of students and teachers, it is safe to say that we have constantly upon, or near our school grounds a colony of 1,500 people. A large proportion of these families reside in small, neat cottages owned by themselves or by the school, and the object lesson they afford is most valuable to the students and to our people in this part of the State.

A very large proportion of the students who do not remain to finish the full course, we find are doing most excellent work among their people—working at their trades and otherwise proving of value to the communities in which they live.

WORK OF GRADUATES.

It is often asked what our graduates do. Let me answer this briefly by giving three examples: A little more than a year ago one of our graduates, Mr. Charles P. Adams, established a small school at Ruston, La. At present the school owns twenty-five acres of land, on which a school house costing $1,200 had been built and paid for. The school term has been extended from three to eight months, with three teachers—all Tuskegee graduates—and 110 pupils. In connection with the classroom work the students are taught agriculture and housekeeping. All this has been done in a little more than one year with money and labor contributed by the people of both races in the community.

William M. Thomas learned the trade of blacksmithing at this institution while working his way through school. He began business at his home in Greensboro, Ala., a few years ago, on $25 which he had borrowed. He now owns free from debt a neat home containing four rooms. He has a good blacksmith shop and has all the work he and an assistant can do. Most of the work done in his shop is for white patrons. Mr. Thomas has the confidence and respect of the people of both races. In the same town there are a prosperous tailor and a successful tinsmith, both of whom also learned their trades at the Tuskegee Institute.

A third example is that of Mr. Dennis Upshaw, who, when he had finished the course here a few years ago, began life as a farmer. Mr. Upshaw began farming near Tuskegee, with practically nothing. At the present time he owns 115 acres of land, which are cultivated by himself and family. On this land is a neat, attractive house, barn and outbuildings, and a small sugar house for boiling the syrup from the cane which he raises for his own consumption. His home and farm are models for other farmers. He not only raises cotton, but also corn and oats, vegetables, fruit, live stock and fowls. He has a particularly fine peach orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Upshaw are leaders in the county Farmers' Institute, and Mrs. Upshaw is also a member of the Mothers' Meeting which assembles regularly at Tuskegee town. Hundreds of such examples could be cited.

Nearly two years ago three of our graduates went to Africa under the auspices of the German government to teach the raising of cotton to the natives in the German colony of Togo. The German officials were so much pleased with the work of these men that this year four more have been added to the colony.

Up to the present time there have grown out of the Tuskegee Institute at least twelve schools of considerable size—I mean institutions above the grade of common public schools. One of these, the Snow Hill Industrial Institute, at Snow Hill, Ala., has 300 students, 25 teachers, 14 buildings and property valued at $30,000.

Perhaps the most important work that the Tuskegee Institute, in connection with Hampton and other schools of similar character has accomplished, has been to find the most effective way to elevate the Negro and at the same time to make him most useful to the community in which he is to live. This principal which has been demonstrated so thoroughly at Tuskegee is capable of indefinite expansion; what is most needed is the means to work with.

FINANCIAL.

Since my last report there have been received into our treasury from all sources and for all purposes $341,401.09. Of this amount $126,864.29 have been used for current expenses, $46,788 have been added to the permanent endowment fund, and $150,203.95 for the permanent improvement of the plant in the way of new buildings, industrial equipment, improvement of the grounds, etc. The remainder, $17,545.05, were given for various special purposes. The present indebtedness of the school is $5,887.52.

The endowment fund at present amounts to $299,759.02. The investment of this fund is in the hands of the following named gentlemen as an investment committee: Mr. Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., 128 Broadway, New York city; Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, 47 Cedar street, New York city; Mr. George Foster Peabody, 27 Pine street, New York city, and Mr. Robert C. Ogden, Tenth street and Broadway, New York city.

By following strict business methods and practicing rigid economy we have been able to do the work of the school at a total cost per student of about $72.

It will interest you to know that the year has brought us the largest amount received in the history of the school from white people in the South; $500 have come from Mr. Belton Gilreath, of Birmingham, Ala., and $1,000 from Mr. H. M. Atkinson, of Atlanta, Ga. Another interesting gift is that of $1,000 from Mr. Robert F. Baptist, of Galway, N. Y., a colored man, and at one time a slave. The gift of Mr. Gilreath represents that of an ex-master; the gift of Mr. Baptist that of an ex-slave. Our own graduates also remember the school with gifts each year.

I find that in some places the idea prevails that this is a rich institution, and that it is being supported by a few wealthy persons, or by some organization, and that we do not any longer need the small gifts of the many. This is far from true. We need the small gifts of individuals and organizations as much as ever we did in the past. By far the largest part of the money which has enabled us to get through the year at all has come from small donors in sums of 50 cents each and upwards. The school is constantly indebted to friends who will not permit their names to be made public, but whose gifts are continually helping to place the institution in a position of greater usefulness.

NEW BUILDINGS.

I am glad to be able to say that through the kindness of friends, funds have ben provided for several much needed buildings. The beautiful Carnegie Library, referred to in my last report, has been completed and was formally opened in April. Rockefeller Hall, to contain rooms for young men, also referred to in my last report, is in process of erection and will be completed within a few months. Work is also under way upon the office building and the two bathhouses, all three of which buildings were given by friends who will not allow their names to be published. The same friends who provided for the buildings of the bathhouses have also given the money to erect an appropriate memorial gate at the entrance to the grounds, to be known as "The Lincoln Gate."

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington has provided the money for the erection of a large and convenient building to be known as "The Collis P. Huntington Memorial Building." This building is to be used for classroom work. Another friend has given the money for the erection of a dormitory for our young women, and the means have also been provided for a much needed extension of the Slater-Armstrong Memorial Trades Building, as well as for the erection of several small cottages for teachers. The new horse barn, given by Mr. Morris K. Jesup, of New York, has been completed during the year.

All these buildings have been long needed, and our work has been much restricted and hampered for want of them. Now that we have them we can show our gratitude in no better way than by turning them into the highest form of service for our country and our Master.

TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE.

More and more it is to be the policy of the institution to emphasize training in all forms of agriculture—making this the basis for most of the other industrial work. There are two reasons why the number of those who have graduated from the agricultural department in the past has not been so large as will be the case in the future. First, the fact that we have been compelled to occupy ourselves so largely during the past years of the school's history in getting under shelter. This, of course, has naturally emphasized the building and mechanical trades. The second reason is that we have had to overcome the intense prejudice existing among our people against paying attention to any form of agriculture. The feeling has been expressed in most cases that the race had been on the farms of the South for two hundred and fifty years, and that an educated man should not become a farmer. But this idea has been almost wholly overcome; so much so that in the future we shall be able to turn out a much larger number than heretofore of men skilled in agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

As I review the history of this institution nothing is more striking than the change which has taken place in this section of the South among the people of my race with reference to their feeling toward industrial education as entertained at the time when the Hampton Institute was started in Virginia. What was true with regard to Hampton is equally true regarding the Tuskegee Institute. When this institution was established the bulk of the colored people, and especially those who had received some education, were opposed to any form of industrial training, and expressed their opposition by words and acts. I am glad to say that this feeling has almost completely disappeared; so much so that we are now compelled for lack of room and means to refuse admission to a larger number of students each year.

During the first ten or twelve years of the existence of the school the growth of the industries was not so rapid as it would have been except for the opposition referred to, which opposition we had to overcome; but industry after industry has been added, as there was a natural demand for them, until at the present time the students receive training in the following thirty-four industries: Carpentery, blacksmithing, printing, wheelwrighting, harnessmaking, carriage trimming, painting, machinery, founding, shoemaking, brickmasonry, plastering, brickmaking, sawmilling, tinning, tailoring, mechanical, architectural and freehand drawing, electrical and steam engineering, canning, plain sewing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, laundering, housekeeping, mattress making, basketry, nurse training, agriculture, dairying, horticulture and stockraising.

You will get some idea of the volume of the industrial work accomplished by the students when I add that since my last report they have made 2,128,000 bricks alone.

Along with the gradual growth in numbers and importance of the industries has gone the development of academic and religious education. The spiritual training of our students is in no sense neglected.

During the present year a committee composed of gentlemen representing the London School Board has visited us for the purpose of inspecting and studying our methods.

WHAT THE SCHOOL NEEDS.

Among our most urgent needs at present are: An adequate endowment fund. This fund is now much too small.

Scholarships each of $50 a year to pay the tuition of one student ($200 enable a student to complete the four years' course, and $1,000 endows a permanent scholarship); $25,000 for a dining room and kitchen, $2,000 for a commissary building; $20,000 for a boys' dormintory, $25,000 for a central heating plant, $10,000 for a drainage system, $10,000 for a better equipment of the industrial department, $10,000 for an addition to Alabama Hall.

OUR AIM.

All things considered, we have great cause for rejoicing in the year's work.

It shall be our aim in the future to continually seek to make the work of the school, through its graduates, of the very highest service to both races in the South. The dying words of the late General Wade Hampton, "God bless all my people in the South, white and black," should be the prayer which without ceasing, we should breathe into all the work of our school.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal.

MR. JAMES JULIUS TURNER AND LITTLE SON.....

James Julius Turner.

Mr. James Julius Turner, of Providence, R. I., whose portrait appears with this sketch, is a progressive and highly-respected citizen. Mr. Turner, since his residence in Providence, has come into possession of much realty, and very soon after Christmas he proposes to build two more cottages on Carr street, in Providence. Next summer Mr. Turner, his wife and son propose to go to England to recuperate and for pleasure, returning to Providence before the ides of the brisk autumn month of November. Mr. Turner is a gentleman in all the term implies, and is one of The Freeman's enthusiastic admirers and strongest supporters, and no space that we might give him could be expressive of the genuine esteem in which he is held by The Freeman management. "Jim" Turner is the proper article.

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Important news items will be received at the Freeman Office. Telephone number 2880 new.

BACKACHE.

Backache is a forerunner and one of the most common symptoms of kidney trouble and womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

"Some time ago I was in a very weak condition, my work made me nervous and my back ached frightfully all the time, and I had terrible headaches.

"My mother got a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for me, and it seemed to strengthen my back and help me at once, and I did not get so tired as before. I continued to take it, and it brought health and strength to me, and I want to thank you for the good it has done me."—MISS KATE BOLLMAN, 142nd St. & Wales Ave., New York City.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures because it is the greatest known remedy for kidney and womb troubles.

Every woman who is puzzled about her condition should write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all.

GOOD WHISKEY, 45¢ Per Quart.

$16 00 WORTH OF HONEST WHISKEY FOR $9 00.

WE PROPOSE GIVING YOU $7 in exchange for nothing but your good will and friendship. If we can afford to do this, you can afford to accept same. The offer we make is for immediate acceptance—not during next month—nor at any time beyond our limit—but **NOW**—on the very day you read this—however, to be definite, you can take advantage of our proposition, provided the postmark on your letter shows it was mailed on or before January 5, 1903. If same should be postmarked on a later date, the letter with contents will be returned—and if any person can show, in any one instance, any deviation from the above we will pay $100 to the informer. Above we reproduce 20 bottles of our high-class **8 YEAR OLD** "Mountain Dew" Whiskey worth 80c per quart, or $16 for the full lot. If you will write your letter and mail it on or before date named above, and enclose in same $9, together with the $7 coupon appearing in lower left hand corner of this ad, we will ship you the whole lot of 20 bottles of "Mountain Dew." **THIS IS A CHANCE FOR YOU TO RECEIVE $7 FROM US FREE OF CHARGE**—and as long as you live no concern anywhere will ever **OFFER PURE AND WHOLESOME WHISKEY AT 45c PER QUART.** In fact, we are selling 1000 quarts of this brand each week at 80c each. We wish to add ten thousand new customers to our list so as to get their Christmas orders, and are glad to give a rebate of $7 to get in a sample lot early in the season. This whiskey will satisfy any man if he can be satisfied. It stands entirely alone for quality, and will win its way with the man who wants honest hand-made whiskey. **IF IT DOES NOT SATISFY, WE WILL BUY IT BACK!** To avoid comment, all goods shipped in plain boxes, iron strapped and sealed.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY: We are incorporated under the North Carolina State Law, with a capital of $100,000.00, and refer by special permission to The People's National Bank of Winston-Salem, and the Piedmont Saving Bank, the **LARGEST CAPITALIZED SAVINGS BANK** in our city. Address your letter plainly to

"Mountain Dew" possesses that rare quality of oily smoothness found only in whiskey of the highest type. It is a liquid joy.

1036 — THIS COUPON GOOD FOR SEVEN DOLLORS on 20 quarts of 'Mountain Dew" Whiskey at 80c. per bottle when cut out and returned to The Casper Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., accompanied by $9 in cash, stamps, money order or check.

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Winston-Salem, N. C.
OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:
Nos. 1045, 1047 Liberty. 1, 3 and 5 Maple Streets.
Largest Mail Order Whiskey House in South.

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Whittemore's Polishes

The World's Standard

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

"Gilt Edge" for Ladies' and Children's Black Shoes

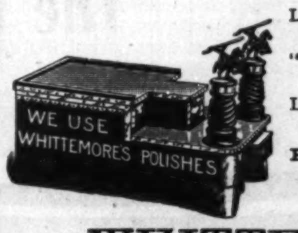
"Dandy" for all Russet and Tan Shoes

"Superb" (a Paste) for Patent or Enameled Leather Shoes

"Elite" for "box calf" and black "Vici Kid" Shoes

"Champion" Friction Polish (a black liquid)

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED



Lightning Dye (blacks any color shoes), per qt	$0.75
"Boston" Heel and Edge Polish, per qt	.75
Liquid Cleaners (all colors), per qt., 35c; per gal	1.00
Polishing Paste (all colors), per doz., large, 75c; medium, 42c; per ¼-lb. box, 15c; per ½-lb. box	.25

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POSITIVELY STRAIGHTENS **KINKY, KNOTTY, STUBBORN, HARSH, CURLY HAIR**

HARTONA makes the hair grow long, straight, beautiful, soft, and glossy. Cures Dandruff, Baldness, Itching, Eczema, and all Scalp Diseases. Prevents Falling Out of the Hair and Premature Baldness. **HARTONA POSITIVELY STRAIGHTENS THE KINKIEST HAIR.** Guaranteed harmless. Sent anywhere on receipt of price—25c. and 50c. per box.

HARTONA FACE BLEACH will gradually turn the skin of a black or dark person five or six shades lighter. **HARTONA FACE BLEACH** removes Wrinkles, Dark Spots, Pimples, Freckles, Blackheads, and all Blemishes of the Skin. Guaranteed absolutely harmless. Sent to any address on receipt of price—25c. and 50c. per bottle.

Hartona Remedies are absolutely guaranteed, and your money is positively refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied. Write to us, and we will send you free a book of testimonials of more than one hundred people in your own State who have used and are using Hartona Remedies.

SPECIAL GRAND OFFER. Send us One Dollar and mention this paper, and we will send you three large boxes of **HARTONA HAIR GROWER AND STRAIGHTENER,** two large bottles of **HARTONA FACE BLEACH,** and one large box of **HARTONA NO-SMELL,** which removes all disagreeable odors caused by Perspiration of the Feet, Arm-Pits, &c.

Goods will be sent securely sealed from observation. Write your name and post-office and express office address very plainly. Money can be sent in Stamps or by Post-Office Money Order, or enclosed in Registered Letter or by Express. Address all orders to—

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909 East Main Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
AGENTS WANTED in Every Town and City. Men and Women can Coin Money Working for Us in their Spare Time.

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MILWAUKEE'S LARGEST BREWERS

Over One Million Barrels
of Schlitz Beer Sold in One Year

This makes us, by over one hundred thousand barrels, Milwaukee's largest brewers, and Milwaukee, as you know is the most renowned brewing center in the world.

THIS IS HOW IT WAS DONE

For fifty years we have doubled the necessary cost of our brewing that Schlitz Beer might be pure.

We cool Schlitz Beer in plate glass rooms, and all the air that touches it comes through air filters.

We age our beer for months before we market it. That is why Schlitz Beer doesn't cause biliousness.

We filter Schlitz Beer through wonderful filters, then sterilize every bottle after it is sealed.

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

LILY WHITE PARTY!

A BELIEF THAT IT WAS STARTED FOR PATRONAGE PURPOSES.

SCHEME TO IGNORE THE NEGRO

A Defense of the Attitude Assumed by President Roosevelt and the Leaders of the Republican Party—A Brilliant Presentation of Facts.

The encouragement of the Lily White party in the South, and the cutting down of Southern representation in Republican national conventions would, in the opinion of a negro federal office holder, who wields much influence with the people of his race, cost the Republican party a million votes in the North and the loss of many close districts.

John P. Green, of Cleveland, O., the United States stamp agent, believes that the Republicans would make a sad and costly blunder if they decide to build a white man's party in the South by ignoring the blacks. He will not believe that President Roosevelt countenances the thing, and says, also, that Senator Hanna is not in favor of it.

Mr. Green probably knows the sentiment of the Negroes of the country as well as any other colored man, and he is certainly one of the most intelligent and conservative members of his race yet to come to the front. His record marks him as a man of ability. For nine years he was a justice of the peace at his home in Cleveland, O.; for four years he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly of Ohio, and while William McKinley was Governor of Ohio, Mr. Green was for two years in the Senate of the state, being the only colored man ever elected to the Senate of any Northern state. As a boy he worked in the family of Mark Hanna, and in later years he was associated with the distinguished Ohioan in politics. Green was appointed United States postage agent by President McKinley, succeeding in that office the Rev. Wesley R. Davis, the talented divine who held a pastorate in Brooklyn several years ago.

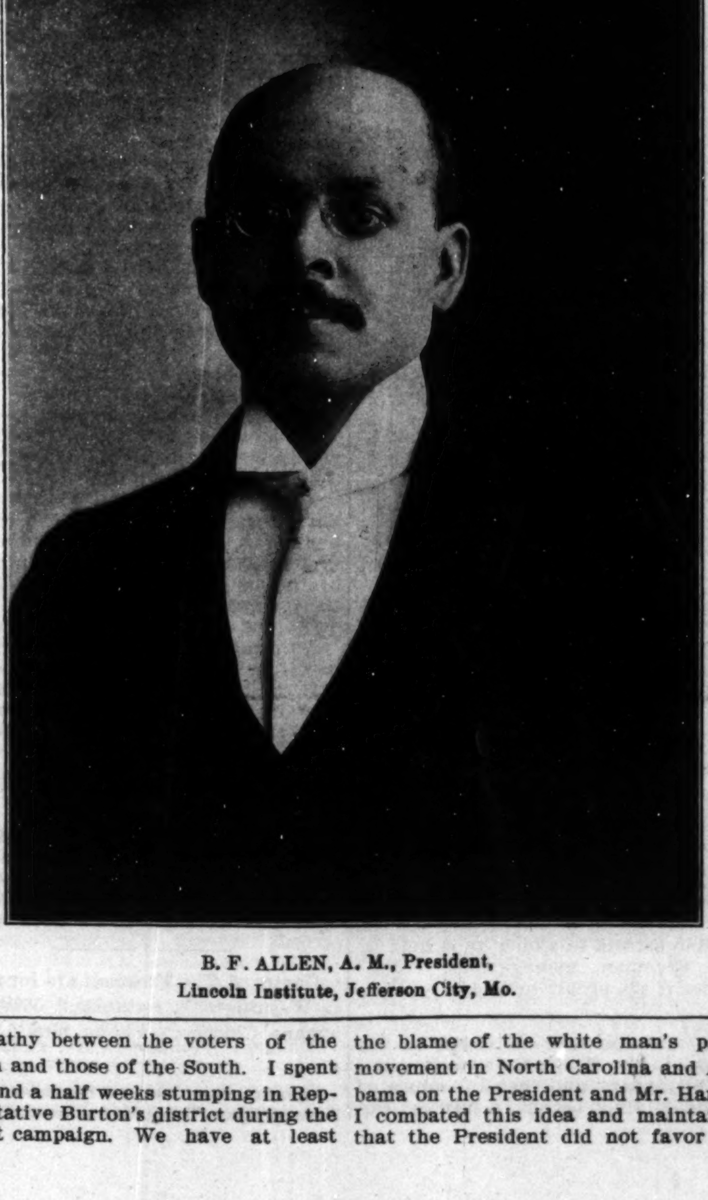
Mr. Green has fought against the movement that has now brought the Liliy White party into the field, ever since it was first mentioned, six or eight years ago. In talking of this matter to the Freeman correspondent to-day he said:

"I recollect well that just before the national committee met here prior to the last Philadelphia national convention it was said that an effort would be made to have the national convention indorse the scheme to change the method of representation. The proposition was to have the delegates sent according to the number of Republican votes cast in each state. Of course, the Republican vote in the South is very small, and, therefore, the representation from that section would be reduced almost to nothing if this plan were adopted. The late President McKinley was opposed to the proposition. He said he did not want a new issue injected into the approaching presidential contest, and, upon the whole, felt obligated to a certain extent to the Republicans of the South because they had furnished to him the nucleus of his strength at a time when the favorite son idea was prevalent in the country. At the time when the different states were bringing forward their distinguished Republicans as candidates for the presidential nomination, the South came out for McKinley and gave to him the start which afterward made him triumphant at St. Louis. Naturally Mr. McKinley felt grateful to the Southern Republicans and opposed the scheme to cut down the representation in the conventions from the South.

"I met Henry C. Payne in the Arlington Hotel on the eve of the Republican National Committee meeting and remarked to him that blood was thicker than water. He asked me what I meant and I said: 'The Negro of the North is not represented in national conventions. You never elect any Negroes as delegates to conventions from the North, and the only representation they get is through the delegates from the South. If you eliminate them you cut us off from all racial representation in national conventions. If you remove the Southern Republicans you may displease the Northern Negro Republicans, and so lose a good deal of their voting strength in some of the close districts in the North. Moreover, President McKinley does not approve of this thing at this time.'

"Mr. Payne said: 'If the President does not approve of it, why has he not said so to me?'

"I told Mr. Payne that if he talked to the President about it, he would find that he was opposed to the plan. He later did so, and the matter was abandoned. There is no disguising the fact, that there is a very close bond of sympathy between the voters of the North and those of the South. I spent two and a half weeks stumping in Representative Burton's district during the recent campaign. We have at least 3,000 Negro voters in that district. It is a very close county and Mr. Hanna was very anxious to carry it. I found a man there named Smith, the editor of a Cleveland Negro paper, who was advising the Negroes not to vote, laying the blame of the white man's party movement in North Carolina and Alabama on the President and Mr. Hanna. I combated this idea and maintained that the President did not favor the 'lily whites,' and that he stood where Lincoln and Grant stood on the Negro question. I also told them that Mr. Hanna had not spoken on the subject at all. So we succeeded in keeping the greater part of the colored voters in line. If they had not stood loyally by the Republican party in that district, we would have lost it. In other districts that were close we might have lost congressmen also."



B. F. ALLEN, A. M., President,
Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo.

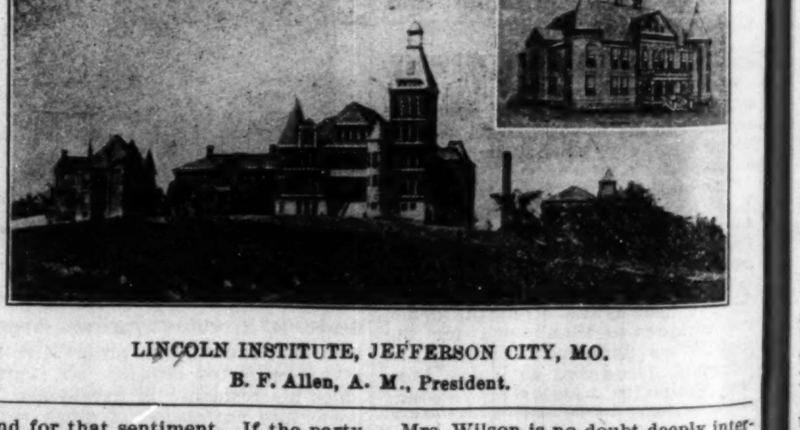
Mr. Green was asked if he thought the 'lily white" movement would amount to anything, and he replied:

"The Lily White party will never give an electoral vote for President; not in this generation at any rate. The Southerners as a class are opposed to Republican ideas and principles. They regard the Republican party as the party that freed the Negro, and favors the political equality of the colored race. The Atlanta Constitution has said repeatedly that there will be no division of Southern sentiment along political lines until the Negro is absolutely eliminated from politics. The Republican party of the North, East and West, does not and never will stand for that sentiment. If the party were to take that stand it would lose 1,000,000 votes in the North; not colored votes, but the votes of white people who believe in fair play. Those back of the Lily White movement argue that the negro is no longer a factor at the polls in the South, and that he is of no use as a political entity and that it is necessary to find a substitute for him. It is believed by Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, and others, that with the Negro out of the councils of the Republican party in the South, a sufficient number of disgruntled white Democrats will come into the Republican party to more than offset the loss of the Negro, and that ultimately, they could build up a strong Republican party in that section. But they are mistaken in that view. You can't make Republicans out of Southern white men.

"There is no doubt in my mind that much of this agitation is for strictly selfish purposes. It is merely a question of patronage; with the Negroes eliminated, the Lily Whites will get the appointments. I do not know that the President has expressed himself on this question, but I do not believe that he favors any movement that would take away any of the present rights of the colored voters. Senator Hanna has said nothing about it to me, but I know he does not favor it. He has long been the friend of the Negro, not only in politics, but in business.

The White Man's Chance. By Abbie Oliver Wilson. The Abbey Press, New York. 256 pages, $1.00.

Mrs. Wilson is no doubt deeply interested in the Negro race, and she expresses her sentiment in such a manner as to fully indicate this. She shows a heart full of genuine sympathy; but her story is not calculated to render the race any real service—it is not well written and does not hold the interest of the reader. It is, in fact, a very mediocre production, lacking style, continuity and plot.



LINCOLN INSTITUTE, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
B. F. Allen, A. M., President.

POET AND WRITER!

CHANCES OF THE PROGRESSIVE YOUNG AFRO-AMERICAN.

THE RACE'S NATURAL ADVANTAGES

Fine Language, Smooth Grace and Eloquence of Thought are his Masterpieces—A Resume of our Attainments from a Literary Standpoint.

The lamented Frederick Douglass said to the writer of this contribution: "Doctor, we have not as yet produced a great writer, either in prose or poetry, among our race variety. Not until we have a novelist to equal Dickens, a poet to equal Longfellow, and a story writer to equal William Dean Howells, can we hope to claim fame as authors. We must not claim too much before the public, for such extravagance invites contempt rather than approval. We are too near a former condition; we cannot shift the paddle wheel before we have steam to move the ship. Let us be truthful and use language truthfully."

Now, whether Mr. Douglass ever changed his mind as to the foregoing I know not. It is not a question in my mind whether he was right. I am sure he was right.

The Negro has written hundreds of books, some good, bad and indifferent; written many complicated and scientific stories, and sported some of his charming hours under the intoxicating afflatus of the muses; edited newspapers that lived, suffered with long struggles with much tenacity to hang on to cruel existence, and then died successful deaths. In the face of so horrible a fate to many, there is yet much promise of long life to some newspapers and books that accomplish real good for the race.

I would be more than glad to give prominence in applause to many noble men and women of the race who have sacrificed brain, time and money to place the Negro in an atmosphere of intellectuality. I should like to be epigrammatic, but I am reminded of the small space allotted me. The premises in the field wherein Negro writers may flourish have been invaded only here and there. Milton was not blessed half so much as the Negro poet whose panorama lay out so splendidly before him with so many varied and distinctive features of trial and hardship to help him tell it.

Had Phyllis Wheatley been subjected to the cruelties of slave life she would have pitched all her melodies to a higher key. Byron occasionally wrote of real men and women, but their conditions had no pity in them, and hence very little music. Longfellow, Tennyson, Poe, Pope, Goldsmith and Holmes sung their harmonies on a low drawl and dragging key, now and then enlivened by a sharp and a half note running to high E, but then it was the feverbeat of patriotism and the accents of the strains of liberty; but these refrains, while always musical, were lacking in pitch, in semi-quaver and symphonic sweetness.

The Negro poet should tell his tale in song and pathetic story. He has but to quicken his brain with beautiful idealities and then let his heart sing. There is always a soft and gentle pitch, a peculiar smoothness that is almost a racial charm, where is ever present a meter sweet, gentle and affectionate in the Negro poem, in his song, as if there existed somewhere a balance wheel to guide the measure and the voice. These tones are always harmonious, proud and soul-stirring, and though you may have never heard them they are well nigh familiar. Here is the broad field of the Negro scholar, writer, poet and journalist. Mr. James Whitcomb Riley has distinguished himself in the mimicry of Negro life, and it seems that every one of the children of his poetic imagination is well developed and a gay set of sprightly youngsters. But here is the field for the Negro where he needs no mimicry, imagination nor imitation.

He has in his veins the music of the slave whip, like so many wires of the Italian harp, that need only to be touched to call forth the entrancing mournful music of his groans and agony. He has the awful tragedy of long suffering and record-breaking forbearance to depict with his fine language and his smooth grace and elegance of thought.

He can summon to his aid the truth of near through centuries, without misrepresenting a single fact, because the horrors of hell attended him then, and, say what he may, he could not lie.

Alberry A. Whitman and Paul Lawrence Dunbar, our two greatest exemplars in the realm of poetry, while versed in the lyrics of the lowly, have with their keen and cultured minds done much to encourage the ambitious, aspiring youth out into the arena of thought. It cannot be expected of our race to forage along the intellectual highways with an imaginative mind to equal a Tennyson or Wordsworth, but it cannot be counted amiss when he sings the lullaby of his own cottage hearth.

The Negro has dropped, however, many pebbles in the great sea of public opinion, where the master minds with their huge barks have cast anchor. Occasionally beneath the deep, clear thought of sparkling opinion is seen a shining diadem (the child of Negro brain), whose splendor would bedeck the lofty head of a crowned prince in literature.

Therefore, it is in the realm of intellectuality that the race has a sure and permanent hold on aristocracy, which knows no man by his color. Here is a broad, unwritten, unsung field. There is a joyous, gay element of race strength that is asserting itself most positively.

If after thirty-five years of education, most of which time the race has spent in keeping from being killed and suffering every manner of deprivations, has produced this galaxy of writers, is there not a possibility of unsaying what Mr. Douglass said in the next thirty-five years? Let me name a few of these warring elements in a literary life: Dunbar, Chestnut, Mrs. S. Lang Williams, H. T. Kealing, J. D. Howard, A. M. Hodges, E. E. Brock, R. W. Thompson, Willis T. Menard, W. E. King, T. T. Fortune, W. M. Lewis, Ed Cooper, John Mitchell, J.r, I. Garland Penn, W. S. Scarborough, D. A. Straker, I. B. Scott, John M. Henderson, Mrs. J. Silone Yates, Mrs. Anna Jackson Coppin, Frances E. W. Harper, Mrs. Dr. Mossell, Mollie Church Terrell, Ida Wells Barnett, Lillian Parker Thomas, Anna J. Cooper, Katie Tillman, and a host of young men and women having the courage, with hearts attuned to all that is right, ever ready to vindicate with their brilliant forces the honor of their race against the marauding spirit of the times.

We have begun to see far into the many happy results of our potent education becoming now so general among us.

From necessity we have publishing houses to print newspapers, magazines, books and music. So it is clear that, true to the distinction of American life, there bobs up a commercial and financial side of the subject that offers to those who write fitting and ably something for the reading world to read, emolument that might not be scorned. There are a few men and women of the race in the large cities that depend almost entirely upon the salaries they get in this way, and do not be surprised to learn that they are white dailies and weekly and monthly magazines published by the white race.

Everywhere new thought for a new era is in demand. The pertinent hour is available always for sober sentiment, and the man or woman who sells it helps all the world.

Let the Negro tune up the tender poetry of his nature, sing the lullaby of his humble cottage hearth, and while he sings this song the world will listen.

M. A. MAJORS, M. D.

Lincoln Institute.

Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., was founded in 1866 by funds contributed by the Sixty-second and Sixty-fifth Regiments of United States Colored Infantry when discharged from service, and in a comparatively short time taken under the care and protection of the liberal State of Missouri. It affords excellent opportunities for both higher and industrial training; and through its long line of graduates has furnished Missouri and other States not only many high grade teachers, but in addition, many leading lawyers, physicians and other professional and business men.

The buildings, commodious, sightly and modern, are well located on a height of land that commands a fine view of Jefferson City, and the picturesque surrounding country for miles around. With such a location, excellent water, good drainage, food well selected and prepared, and with athletic sports, in which all are encouraged to take part, sickness among the students is practically unknown; in fact, young people with weak lungs, or a tendency thereto, often find themselves very much benefited after residence of a few months here. Entering now upon the thirty-sixth year of its career, the institution is exceedingly fortunate in having at its head a gentleman and scholar of wide experience in educational matters in the person of President B. F. Allen, A. M., who by eight years' experience as a professor in one of the most important departments of the same school, and for the greater part of this time its vice president, brings with him a more than theoretical knowledge of existing conditions, and of both general and specific needs of the young people, who come under his care and guidance; one who desiring to be helpful to his race and believing most thoroughly in a happy combination of higher and industrial education, leads out along most practical lines.

The enrollment of students has been from the opening day. September 1, a record breaker in the history of the school. Each week brings a decided increase in number, and at present an overcrowded condition exists that can not be alleviated until the completion of the commodious building new being erected as a boys' dormitory.

The young men in the industrial department have demonstrated the practical value of the training received therein by placing in this new building all the studding, flooring, base boards, window casings. doors, in fact all of the inside furnishing.

The students are a high-minded, energetic set of young people, many of whom are making heroic struggles to get an education, and their example of working late and early, in season and out of season, might well be emulated by those who daily are wasting golden opportunities.

President Allen, with his usual progressive spirit, recently called a farmers' convention to meet at Lincoln Institute November 1, to discuss, among other things, such practical questions as, "What is the outlook for the colored farmer in Missouri?" "What can we do to keep our boys and girls on the farm?" "How do we spend our time when the crops are laid by?" "How can the agricultural department of Lincoln Institute and the colored farmers help each other?"

The movement created much interest among both the white and colored educators of the State, and the meeting was in every sense of the term a decided success. Among the Negro farmers present were several who through agricultural pursuits have accumulated property valued at $50,000.

A series of lectures given monthly by some of the best speakers of the day; a series of talks on art; a highly commendable spirit of endeavoring to secure for each young man and woman the most that a school course can bring to one, indicate somewhat the educational horizon, the breadth of purpose, and the high but practical aims of President B. F. Allen.

Send ten cents to Charles Alexander, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, and receive a copy of "One Hundred Distinguished Leaders," a little book containing pictures and sketches of 100 great Negroes.

LOST OPPORTUNITY!

A REVIEW OF HISTORY FOR THE PAST EIGHT CENTURIES.

LOST CHANCES NOT REGAINED!

Great Mistakes by Great Men Should be of Benefit to the Negro—The Day of Greater Opportunities is Now at Hand—The Duty of the Race.

In the eleventh century when the Saxons asked the Normans to be left to work in peace, also claiming five fundamental rights, namely, (1) that of bequeathing their property to their descendants without control; (2) to be taxed within the limit of their ability to pay; (3) to receive payment for any compulsory work they were made to do; (4) to be left to transact business amongst themselves according to their old Saxon customs; (5) that they should be left to the exercise of justice, even toward any of their fellows against whom a Norman preferred any complaint; and when the Normans refused to recognize these rights they lost an opportunity which they have not regained in 800 years.

A French historian writes as follows: "Domesday Book tells us with what care the Normans surveyed and registered all landed property in England, shared it amongst themselves, and generally left the Saxons on the soil to pay them the taxes and tithes." But Providence provided otherwise, and today the Angles and Saxons united are the rulers of the world.

All reasonable minds can fully appreciate the opportunities lost by President Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, when he set himself up against the brain of both houses of Congress of the United States, and vetoed the Civil Rights bill, which was afterwards passed by two-thirds vote over his head. Those who have carefully read his history would hardly regard him as a man of common sense when we read the passage in Ridpath's History which states that "in the summer of 1865 measures of reconstruction were begun by the President in accordance with his own views;" and all this in opposition to both houses of Congress, and he continued one mistake after the other until his impeachment was prevented by only one vote, May 26th, 1868. He had the opportunity of rising above his prejudices and of doing what President Grant, who succeeded him, did for his country, but the opportunity was lost.

From the days of reconstruction until about 1895 the better class of Southern white men, notwithstanding the Ku-Klux, White Caps, etc., plead with the colored voters in the Southern States to vote with them, but we refused and turned a deaf ear to their pleading, until they saw that we felt that we owed a debt of gratitude to our liberators from slavery that we could only pay by continuing to act and vote with them. The Southerners ceased to use suasive influence and for a time were quiet, but later brought to bear law in the shape of constitutional amendments to the different State constitutions, until six States have fixed hundreds of thousands of us so that we cannot vote for any party. In the opinion of many thoughtful people we lost a great opportunity by not listening to the Southerners and making them our friends; for it is settled that the masses of us will remain among them and their friendship is needed in business, in education, in courts of justice, in agricultural pursuits, in penitentiaries, in chain gangs, convict farms, etc. What makes the case stronger is the fact that many of those to whom we have been trying to pay this debt of gratitude are now wondering whether or not they made a mistake in passing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. But I do notwish to deal in generalities of the past too much, as I am sure your space is precious.

Every family residing in a community where there is a school located, which does not send its child or children of scholastic age to such school, loses an opportunity daily that cannot be regained; for time lost is as the water passing over the wheel of an old-time water mill, or the stream which passes over the fall—it never returns.

Fathers and mothers who fail to teach their children between the ages of nine and nineteen years lessons of industry, and that all kinds of honest labor are honorable, lose an opportunity that they will be held responsible for in time and eternity. The person who refuses employment because he is offered two dollars less than his price, and remains idlé three months, loses an opportunity which he should, at least, consider, and the loss is more than he can ever regain.

Every family which understands farming, and has followed this vocation for a number of years, and breaks up and moves into the city, and begins anew a life of which it has no knowledge, loses a great opportunity of following the agricultural pursuits, which placed its corn in the crib, its meat in the larder, its milk in the dairy, its potatoes in the cellar, its vegetables in the garden, its cattle in the field, its fruit in the orchard, its turkeys, chickens and cords of wood in the yard, to say nothing of enjoying the pure air and the sweet songs of the birds flittering among the trees in the spring and summer.

The person who fails to obtain a home within the next ten years, and become a freeholder, thereby a taxpayer and supporter of the government, loses an opportunity that others more judicious, economical, sensible, farseeing and perhaps more industrious will embrace, and their prosperity will utilize to great advantage against those who have stood by and allowed said opportunity to pass from them.

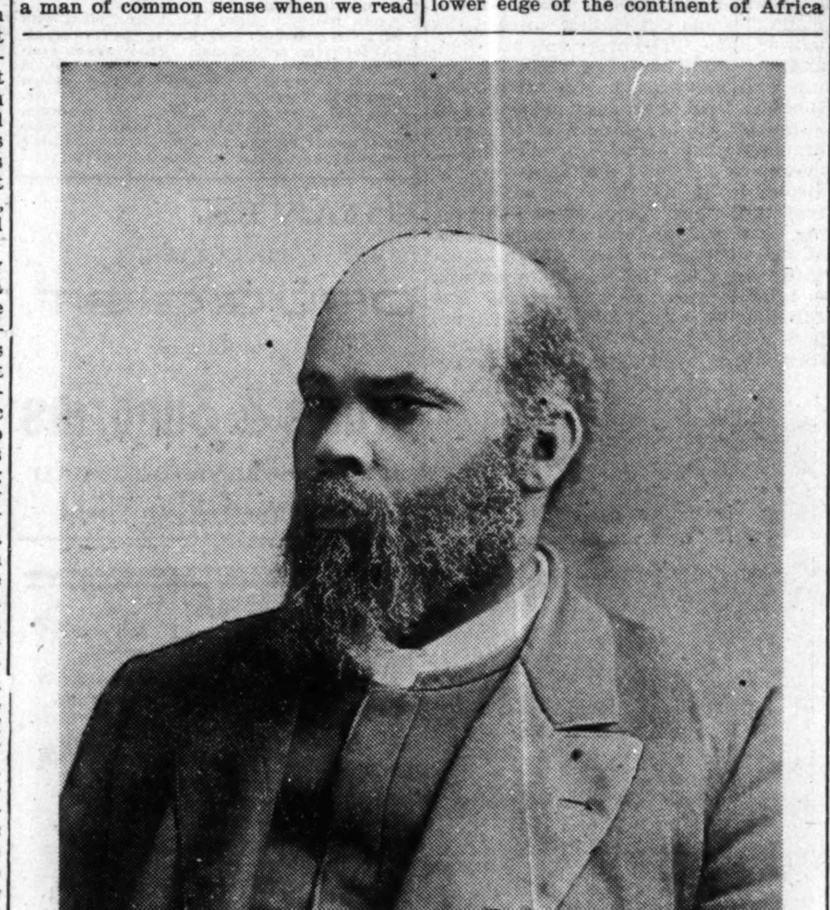
Those who lose the opportunity to give to the needy and distressed, will also lose the reward for such a deed. Those who fail to make their peace with God and keep in harmony with His will, lose an opportunity of escaping the punishment of the future and of receiving the reward for the good.

We clip the following from Bishop Hartzell's report to the Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

"You can take China with her 400,000,000 of people, and put them on the lower edge of the continent of Africa and have room. You can put India with her 300,000,000, on one side of the above. You can take all Europe, with her millions, and put it beside India, and have room to spare. You can take all the countries occupied by our missions in South America, and put them on the other side. You can put England and Ireland and Scotland along the Mediterranean coast. You can take Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands and put them on the islands adjacent to the great continent, and have a large place left for a great share of the United States. * * * Out of 150,000,000 people in Africa, less than 100,000 are white. The day of the black races has just come. God has lifted the vail over the Dark Continent in the interest of government and commerce; the only thing that seems to lag is the Church."

If this be true there is no greater opportunity on the face of the earth for men and women of African descent and who are lovers of their race and are already educated, than to spend the balance of their lives in the uplift of these people, and developing the resources of the country. It is an opportunity that should not be lost.

A. GRANT.



BISHOP ABRAHAM GRANT.

Patience: or Bunthorne's Bride. By W. S. Gilbert. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 92 pages, $1.00.

The publishers have rendered the public a great service in bringing out this splendid libretti in such an attractive and permanent form. The introduction to this edition gives Mr. Gilbert's own story of how Patience happened to be written. As a work of genuine literary merit, Patience takes high rank.

Cap'n Titus. By Clay Emery. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 88 pages, $1.00.

These are indeed amusing yarns, full of the salty flavor of the seacoast town where the old Cap'n lived. The most amusing thing about them is that they are all very big yarns—too big for so small a book.

OUR RACE LEADERS!

PROGRESS OF THE RACE ALONG ALL LINES OF ACTIVITY.

A GREAT CHANGE IN THE TIMES!

Makes it Impossible to Succeed with but a Single Leader, but Several are Needed—A Review of the Past, Present and Future Conditions.

The question as to who is, or who should be, the leader of the race is, and has long been a bone of contention. The press of both races has been trying for years to crown a leader. The public and well known men of our race have expressed their opinions pro and con, and yet we find ourselves without a recognized leader. Why? Because the ambition of the editors and public men of the race, in conjunction with favoritism and anxiety, has so absorbed their minds, until they have treated the problem more like schoolboys than that of men of brains. In trying to establish a leader they have followed in the old rut of twenty-five or thirty years ago. They have failed to become cognizant of the progress, of the greatness, and of circumstances, condition and abilities of the race at the present time. They are trying to establish a leader for 10,000,000 of people on the same lines that a leader was made and established forty years ago. Again I state that they are not aware of their race's greatness. Forty years or more ago, when Frederick Douglass became the recognized leader of our race, there were only about 4,000,000 of us, and with the exception of a few thousand, we were all slaves, and as such we were not allowed even to learn how to read and write. For a slave to know how to read and write constituted a crime; the punishment varied, from an unmerciful flogging, the loss of a right arm or fingers, to the severe punishment of death. Under such inhuman conditions it is no great wonder that there were few men who could be looked upon as the probable leader of the race. We were untutored, uneducated; therefore we were not capable of even casting a vote intelligently. The advent of Frederick Douglas was a boon to the race; he was easily picked out as the leader, and most graciously did he accept, and be it everlastingly said, most honorably did he foster and exercise every trust. In Mr. Douglass was found more combined qualities than in any other one of our race, and justly and most wisely was he placed at the helm. No statesman was ever more loyal, no soldier was ever more brave than Frederick Douglass, the "grand old man eloquent."

But to select a leader to-day is a more difficult problem; first, we have a population of 10,000,000, all free American citizens; second, we have several millions of educated men and women, where we only had a few hundred forty years ago; third, so rapid has been our progress, until to-day we have thousands among our race who have more education, as much progressiveness, race loyalty and diplomacy as that possessed by Douglass. We are no more a small population with limited means and knowledge, but we have grown into a great big race, with cultured intellects equal to that of the white man. And instead of being represented by one leader we have thousands of leaders each one excelling each other along some particular line. No wonder it is such a difficult proposition to find a leader. As an illustration, the white race would find themselves in the same predicament if they were to try to select a leader from among their great army of intelligent men. Another obstacle in the solution of this important question is: that this is a period of specialties, which naturally require more leaders, and at the same time do away with the one man leadership. Instead of having one leader we must have several leaders, and each one must be an artist in his own specialty. We find the Anglo-Saxon operating along these lines; therefore, it is very natural that we find ourselves in the same predicament. No one man of either race possesses the qualifications and magnetism that would be required to become a recognized leader of all the people. Some of our race papers say: "The Negro needs no leader." No, but we do need leaders, and they are springing up every day, in every vicissitude of life, and by the leaders the race is measured, as the race makes the leaders. As an illustration of my theory, I will name a few of the most important specialties for which we need leaders. First, education; second, religion; third, industrialism; fourth, finance; fifth, journalism; sixth, politics; and we might have inserted higher up in the named specialties, moral character and race building.

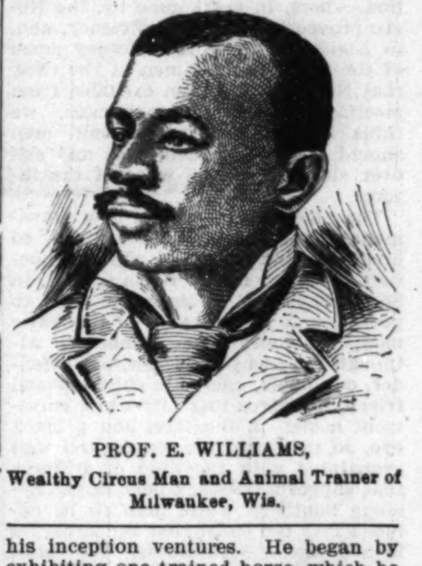
Thus it will be seen out of all the smart men we have, none are broad enough to be singled out as the leader of all, nor will we ever have, for like the white race we are producing better and greater men every year. We have grown to greatness, and men, not man, shall represent us before the world.

W. FORREST COZART.

Few men can look back with more genuine pride upon their past life than Prob. E. Williams. I listened with absorbing interest whilst he ran through a brief narration of his various experiences. Much of it seemed like reading the pages of a sensational story.

Mr. Williams has been a residence of Milwaukee since boyhood. He is now 42 years of age. In 1887, with a small capital, he embarked in the circus business, and from a small ten-cent canvas exhibition of trained ponies and horses Mr. Williams got together a colossal circus aggregation requiring a train of twelve cars for its transportation. This show carried ninety head of horses and a full collection of wild animals, together with a pay roll of nearly two hundred people listed.

The more unique feature of Mr. Williams' peculiar character is that of being a natural born trainer of horses and animals. It was the development of this ability which first drifted him into the show business. He speaks amusingly of the hardships incident to his inception ventures. He began by exhibiting one trained horse, which he had broken, and showed him through the State at county fairs, charging an admission of ten cents under a small tent. The proceeds from these performances proved the nucleus embryo of the matchless success he afterwards attained. Space will not permit of an extensive detail picturing the many trying vicissitudes through which this interesting man has weathered the gale of adversity to which all showmen are subjected. In his half hour of story telling he mixed, unsparingly, the bitter with the sweet, withholding nothing, thus giving to his discourse a pleasing originality.



PROF. E. WILLIAMS,

Wealthy Circus Man and Animal Trainer of Milwaukee, Wis.

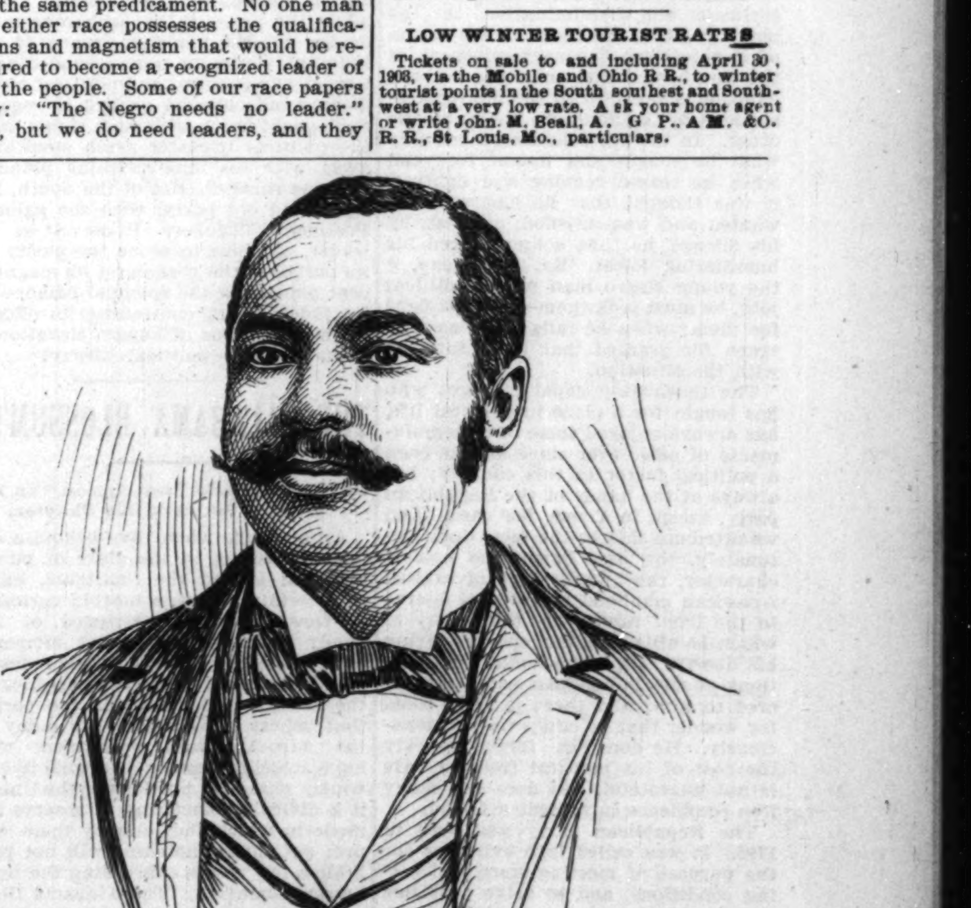
A very interesting book has been published from the pen of Mr. Williams' treating in an entertaining manner the horse and his subjugation. Eight small ponies now under training at Mr. Williams' winter barn, which he means to present to the public next season as one of the features of the big show he is going to take out, opening in Milawukee sometime during the early part of May.

Mr. Williams has a charming wife and two lovely children. They travel with him in their own palace sleeping car. A potent example, if not a striking precedent, has been established, that the Negro, with all of his handicaps, certainly comes to the front, occasionally, in strange and various roles. And, the best of all, invariably "makes good."

J. D. HOWARD.

LOW WINTER TOURIST RATES

Tickets on sale to and including April 30, 1903, via the Mobile and Ohio R R., to winter tourist points in the South southest and Southwest at a very low rate. Ask your home agent or write John. M. Beall, A. G P., A M. &O. R. R., St Louis, Mo., particulars.



W. FORREST COZART.

Headwaiter Hotel Foy, Peoria, Ill.

FUTURE PROSPECTS!

A CRITICISM OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO'S POLITICAL GLORY.

A PATHETIC SCENE CONFRONTS US

In the Days of Yore our Recognition Greatly Exceeded that Accorded us at Present—Duty of the Young and Brainy Men of the Race.

Is the day of the American Negro's political glory and honor fading into the night of gloom and darkness? This, it seems to us, is the one great, solemn, momentous question that comes to the Negro with these closing hours of the second year of the Twentieth Century.

To the Negro of intelligence, manhood, and aspiration, who has attended, heretofore, our great National Republican conventions, a pathetic scene looms up before him as he surveys and contemplates the fields of glorious conquests passed over during the past forty years. True, he knows of a few men of his race who still hold office as the result of past services; but no man of aspiration lives wholly in the present —he asks, what of the future?

In view of the fact, that in most of the Southern States, the two great political parties have, with almost magic simultaneousness, practically eliminated the Negro from their ranks, placing the National Republican organization in an embarassing dilemma, puts added force into this question and renders it so serious that we cannot, even if we would, be indifferent to its import. Indeed, when we see that in North Carolina, where, in years gone by, the Negro proved his political efficiency, and, in Alabama, where lives to-day some of the best equipped men of the race, that Negroes have been excluded from meetings held by Republicans, we think it time that our young men should open wide their eyes and ask over and over again, what of the future?

The chief object of this new movement in the South, it is said, is to break the back-bone of solid Democracy, and to make it plain, that, in Southern States, at least, the right to govern rests in the hands of the white man, Republican or Democrat. Although President Roosevelt, our defender, our noble, energetic chieftain and friend, has given this Lily-white movement a slap in the face, and a black eye, so to speak, yet we are too well acquainted with the kind of stiffness that supports the back-bone of the average Southern white man to be deluded into the belief that the situation is not one of seriousness. We think that even the administration, may yet find that it has a difficult problem with which to deal.

A dozen or more years ago we could boast of having State Senators and Representatives at nearly every capital of the Southern States. These men, for the most part, while shrewd, astute, sagacious politicians—leaders in their local municipalities, and good business men, were men of but limited education and consequently limited views of the duties of statesmanship. They would not compare with our young men of to-day in any of those qualities that speak for good citizenship. Yet we have no such representation at the present time, notwithstanding the unquestioned growth of intelligence and capability among the young men of the Negro race. Surely the Negroes have a more comprehensive view of the true duties of citizenship to-day than they had fifteen or twenty years ago. Is this new Negro lax and indifferent to his political rights? Does he lack the aggressive spirit? Does he eschew agitation? What is his real trouble? And what of the future?

We cannot believe that the whole trouble rests with the Republican party. All that has been done for the Negro in the matter of political preferment has been the work of this party. There must be some weakness within the Negro himself. He is either too self-satisfied or too much of a coward to demand what belongs to him—this exclusion and discrimination in the South must be the result of the action of two factors: the aggressiveness of the Southern white man on the one hand, in opposition to the non-aggressiveness of the Southern Negro on the other. In the past, the Negro got only what he sought and fought for; and when he ceased seeking and fighting, it was thought that he had what he wanted and was satisfied, or, that, by his silence, he thus acknowledged his humiliating defeat. So, in our day, if the young Negro man wants political jobs, he must seek them—he must fight for them; when he fails to do so it is taken for granted that he is satisfied with the situation.

The thoroughly capable Negro who has fought for a place in political life, has always enjoyed some of the emoluments of office ever since he has been a political factor in this country; but always at the hands of the Republican party, except in a very few cases. And we attribute this to the fact, that, fortunately, the best brain, the noblest character, the highest type of exalted American manhood has always figured in the front ranks of the party to which he allied himself upon receiving his liberty. On this account the traditions of the Republican party are sacred to him; and there is little room for wonder that he clings to it so tenaciously. He does not forget quickly the cost of his political freedom. He is not ungrateful, and does not easily lose confidence in so dear a friend.

The Republican party was born in 1795. It was called into existence for the purpose of meeting stern and trying conditions, and to solve problems that required an organization of the best intellectual forces of the time; and, though it was deemed the first duty of the party to secure political freedom to the white man, it did not stop there; it developed in power and magninimity, until it also brought political freedom to the black man. For over forty years it has contended that all men breathing the air of this grand Republic, whether they be black or white, shall be free—free to labor, free to exercise political duties as citizens, free to engage in manly business and professional competition—free to enjoy life and the pursuit of happiness. In its platform of 1872, it emphasized this splendid declaration: "Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights should be established, and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate state and federal legislation. Neither the law, not its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, or previous condition of servitude." This feeling has dominated the party during all its splendid history; whereas the feeling of opposition to Negro progress , on general principles, has been the attitude of the Democratic party.

We would not like to witness a departure from this noble principle, so long serving as the corner-stone of the one great political party in the United States. It would appear to us that the erudition, the eloquence, the genuine courage and tenacity of President

HON. JOHN P. GREEN.
United States Stamp Agent, Washington.

Roosevelt, on account of the noble attitude he has already assumed toward this new movement, and on account of the new and praise-worthy type of statesmanship manifested by him as the chief executive of the Nation, would warrant us in believing that we will not witness a departure from this principle—that we may trust to his keeping the legacy of the past—and, that as long as the Negro will continue to perform his political duty with efficiency, he will find a place in the political arena with the rest of the worthy.

The Republican party has always believed in the common people—the working masses. It has always believed in honest labor; and, in token of this, the thousands who attended the convention at Chicago, at which the immortal Abraham Lincoln was nominated, went wild with enthusiasm when one of the rails he had split when a boy was lifted up before them. This devotion to manly labor—this aggressive vindication of honest toil by the Republican party has been equal only to its uncompromising attitude in behalf of the rights of the Negro.

May we not hope for an early return of the days of Lynch and Bruce, of Douglass and Langston. And may we not look with sincere confidence to the present administration for some vigorous stand against the suppression of human rights in the South, of the brute force of gangs of assassins in the form of mobs, the one burning shame and reproach of our American civilization.

It is barely possible that some new educational movement inaugurated in the Southern States for the purpose of demonstrating in a logical manner the detaining effect of mob violence upon progress would do the whole South good; for, industrially, socially, and intellectually, the Southern people are detained in their progress toward wealth, culture and security by these many adverse influences which appear to dominate them in their administration of governmental and political functions.

May the grand old Republican party never prove recreant to its trust, that of maintaining the common rights of all the citizens of this Republic. And while the yells of the barbarous mob drown out the expiring groans of its innocent victim in some secluded section of our country, and political mendicants take neutral ground in regard to the subversion of human rights, and the political trickster skulk stealthily away with his impoverishing plunder in some rural district of the South, let the grand old party, with the gallant President Theodore Roosevelt as its leader, continue to prove the purity of its purposes, the wisdom of its magnificent plans, and the splendid balance of its judgment in continuing its efforts in the directions of human elevation—human rights—political liberty!

THE "ALABAMA BLOSSUM!"

Or "The Doctor's Prescription," an Interesting Serial of One Chapter.

An audience when they behold a celebrity basking in the glare of public approval behind the footlights, have, to a certain extent, a morbid curiosity to view the person, stripped of the gaudy tinsel, in his or her moments of relaxation. But the public's desire is infinitessimal when compared with the celebrity's longing for the period that ushers in vacation. As many of the Afro-American performers who have achieved fame and fortune live in widely separated portions of the Union, it is difficult, sometimes, to observe the mode in which they employ their leisure; yet this remoteness will not prohibit a few words concerning the well-known comedian, "The Alabama Blossom," when he goes to his St. Louis home for recuperation.

Well, the happy day arrived, and with a profusion of thanks the manager bade the Blossom take the very best of care of himself till the next season's opening. After visiting the "boys" and other places of interest in the metropolis, the Blossom called on a physician to ascertain how he stood physically on this terrestial globe. The doctor, after feeling his pulse and sledge-hammering his chest to see whether he had locomotor ataxia, asked: "Do you live in the country?" "Oh, yes! I live in the U. S." The doctor smiled and said: "I mean do you live where there is plenty of grass; that is, a cottage with a spacious lawn to it?" "Why, doctor, I've got a house out in St. Louis with a lawn on which you can raise enough hay to run an automobile for six months," Blossom answered. "Well, that's nice; now you go home and buy a lawn mower and exercise every day for a week on that lawn, and let me hear the result," was the medical man's reply.

On his arrival at St. Louis the Blossom hastened to have the doctor's prescription filled at the first hardware store. and after viewing a variety of non-automobilic mowers, selected one which the salesman assured him would not only mow grass, but cornstalks as well, and leaving orders that it should not be sent home till he telephoned for it. he made his way homeward jubilant over the fact that he was going to give his better half a most surprising treat.

Now the Blossom's wife, who had dabbled in physical culture, had some very pronounced views in regard to outdoor exercise, and it had been a constant source of irritation to her how she could infuse a little of this spirit into the Blossom, who, when home, used to revel in the arms of Morpheus long after the sun had shed its sunny beams abroad. So, knowing his wife's impatience on this subject, the Blossom, as he inserted the latch-key, was a little agitated lest he should inadvertently betray the inward delight of his surprise.

The greeting of husband and wife was most affecting, and when Blossom had changed his traveling costume and came forth in clothes that left ample room for such explosive edibles as champagne, stuffed melon, 'possum and sweet potatoes, the Blossom did not care if the curtain was rung down for a few days. He had been home about four days, and as his wife occasionally mentioned how tall that grass was on the lawn, he telephoned one afternoon, while she was out calling, to send the mower home. The order was executed, and one bright morning while his wife was oblivious to mundane affairs, the Blossom stole forth and commenced to locomote behind the mower. The preliminary idiosyncracies of a freshman mower for the first few yards did not display itself, and the Blossom, with a typical Western sombrero on his shining pate, had a smile of contentment on his countenance as he thought of his wife's surprise. But his exultation was of brief duration, for suddenly the machine struck a St. Louis boulder, and, presto! the Blossom immediately transformed into a hoopologist, and his pet

MRS JULIA FRANCIS TURNER,
Wife of James J. Turner, Providence, R. I.

dog, Followdando, utters a cry of commisseration as Blossom lands on his wife's favorite rose bush. He picked himself up, and after a Weary Willie get-together shake, gave that machine a "Goo-goo" look, and, removing the cause of the accident, tackled it again.

In the meantime his wife had awakened, and after repeated calls for her husband, with no response, dressed and proceeded to the kitchen to prepare the morning meal. Her attention, however, was attracted by the barking of Followdando, and going to the front door, she discovered Blossom bathed in perspiration. "Foor goodness sakes, John, what are you doing?" "Me? I'm trying to reap some of this hay; look, dear, how easy it is!" and Blossom ran swiftly along with one of those "Black Patti" smiles, only to meet a second stone, and lo! how are the mighty fallen. This catastrophe sends Blossom over rosebush on to a bed of pansies, with a mixture of dog, iron and grass within a few feet of the porch, and his wife says: "John, where did you get that mower? You are the most excellent lawn reaper I've ever seen?" and she uttered a shrill laugh. "Well, that's just like a woman. Here I've been exercising myself according to the doctor's orders to beautify the place, and because I happened to have some business in ozone, you mock me," and the Blossom sat down and tried to look cross, but it was a complete failure. "Oh, dear, you must not think I don't appreciate your efforts, but please in the future stay on terra firma, or I'll have to insure your life," answered his wife pleasantly. "Is breakfast ready?" "No, it will be in about ten minutes from now." "Then I won't do any more work on the lawn till I've got some nitro-glycerine and blown those rocks away," answered the Blossom, as he wheeled the mower to the back of the house.

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Weakness or debility in any form whether in man or woman entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes' free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Lipes, get a free trial treatment, and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Lipes will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day, telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of, and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr Lipes' generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G. Lipes, 113 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery, since it costs you nothing.

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Our payments are small. Our business is confidential.
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BUCK'S CANDY KITCHEN
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BARGAIN PRICES ON SOME OF OUR FINE MAKES OF PIANOS, which are recognized STANDARDS OF QUALITY the world over. If you have felt heretofore that you could not afford to invest in a HIGH GRADE PIANO, now is your opportunity, for we are making lower prices on standard makes of Pianos that others ask you for inferior grades. Our facilities (being the largest music house in Indiana and also manufacturers) makes this possible. Get a GOOD, RELIABLE PIANO at a price you can afford to pay.

This special inducement we are offering now for the holiday season is unprecedented, and if it has been your idea to purchase a piano for Christmas, call and see us now. Any piano purchased between now and Christmas will be held for Christmas delivery if desired Special attention will be given to out-of-town inquiries, and all correspondence relative to the special prices and other inducements offered will be promptly answered.

Our line of Pianos, as is well known, represents some of the leading makes of the country, providing for an intending purchaser an opportunity to select from the best makes the market affords, such as Chickering, Vose, Jewett, Ivers & Pond, Fischer, Cameron, Wulschner, Stewart, Braumuller, Hallet & Davis, Stodart and others.

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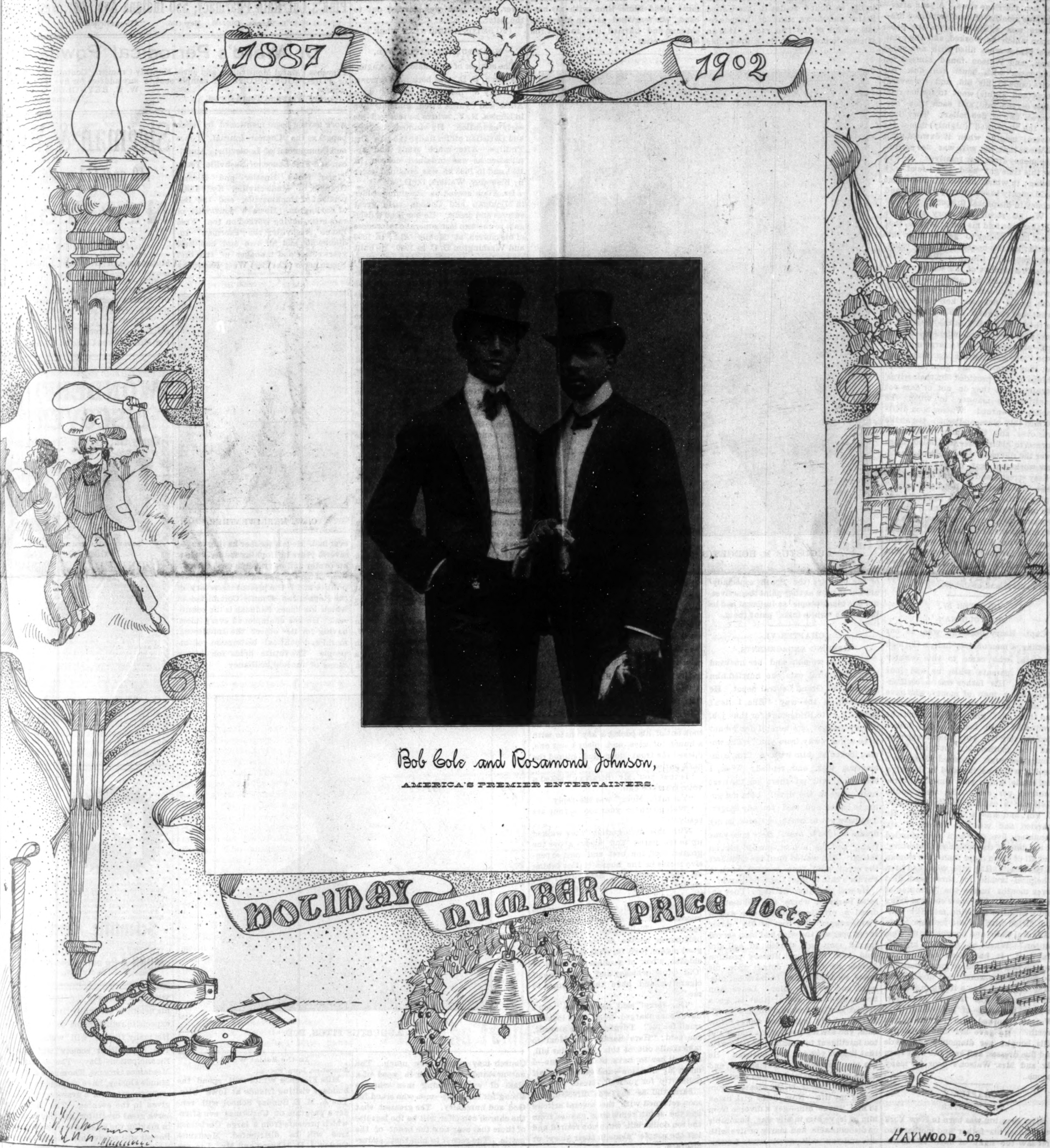
The Freeman.

Vol. xv. Indianapolis, Ind., Saturday, December 27, 1902. No. 52.



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......and A Happy New Year

Three Men and a Woman . . .

AN UP-TO-DATE CHRISTMAS STORY;
BUILT UPON THE ROCK OF FACT.

By Augustus M. Hodges (B. Square)--Author of "Fred Jackson Vow," "Maid and Mistress." "Twos Not to Be," "A Step Mother's Story," "What Happened to Scott," Ect.

CHAPTER III.
THE "HUSBAND."

Clarence Watson was a native of New York City, a printer by trade—a member of the "big six," and an employe upon one of the leading New York City morning newspapers at the time of our opening. He was one of Greater New York's bread winners, who put all confidence in his wife's honesty in keeping of her marriage vows. A year after—twelve months of happy married life—there was a "strike" upon the paper upon which he worked, and the printers' places were filled with non union men, and Watson found himself "on the town" with house rent due. His wife came to his aid, and for several days (and nights) went to see her relatives (so she said) and each time "borrowed" two or five dollars. They lived on the "borrowed" (nightly) money for several months, when it dawned upon Watson that his wife was not getting the money from her relatives. He had by this time got used to a life of easy living; in which he had his house rent paid, plenty to eat, plenty to drink and money in his pocket to spend.

We all recall the story about the Quaker who told his son: "My son, thee must have money to get along in this world; get it honestly if thou canst, but—get it." Clarence Watson soon became a student of this school of philosophy. When he asked his wife for two or five dollars and she handed it to him, he did not ask her where or in what way she got it. In all large cities in the North and West the majority of the men are bread winners—sons of toil—still there is also a large minority who "toil not, neither do they spin," yet they have all the good (and bad) things of life provided by their wives' earnings, and they do not or dare not question the manner in which the money was earned. Watson soon drifted into this class, and when the strike was over and the union printers returned to their cases, he failed to answer the roll call. He informed his fellow workmen that he was living on "Easy street," and was out of the business. He became a full fledged "sport," "played the races" and "poker" upon the money his wife gave him. When a woman gets a man to this degree she (womanlike) rules him with an iron hand. When Mrs. Watson wanted him to go out for the night, she ordered him out, and—he went. When she wanted him to stay in the house, she ordered him to stay, and he did so.

CHAPTER IV.
THE "OLD MAN."

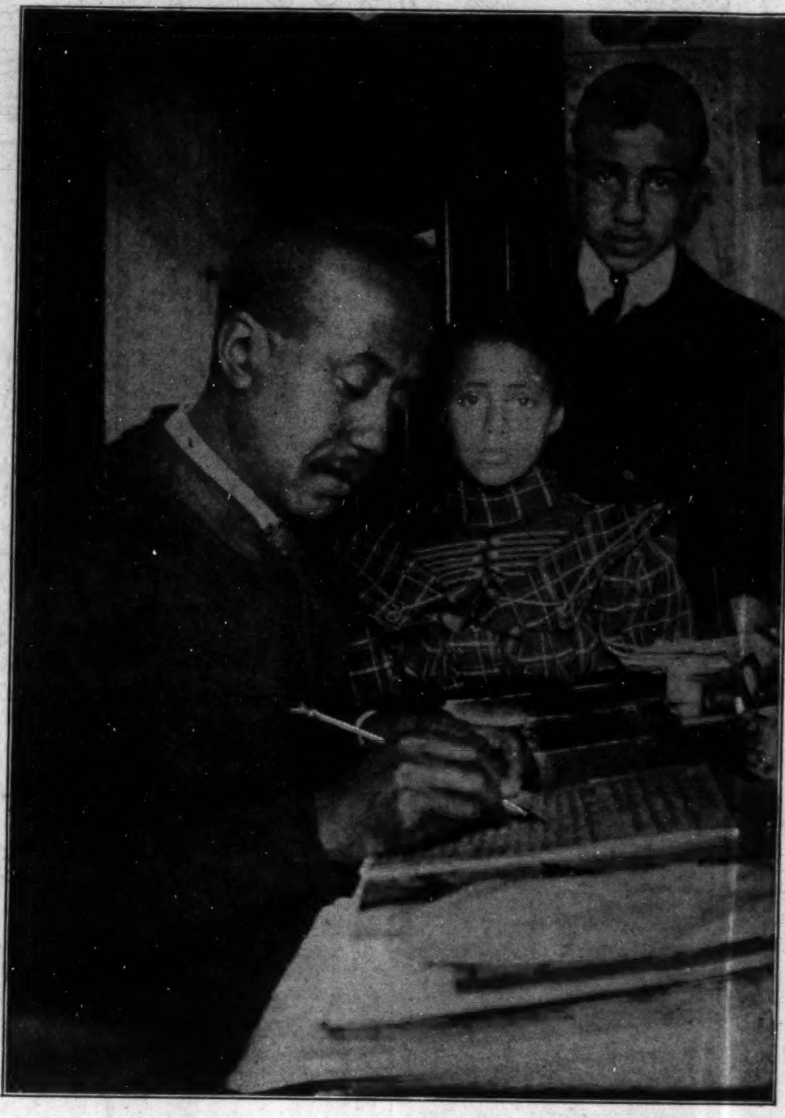
Capt. Harry Seabergh was, at our opening, a man of sixty-four, a German by birth, who came to this country with his parents when he was four years old. His father was a civil engineer and a man of money, who gave his son a good high school education and then sent him to Yale, where he graduated with honors. His father died the day the son was twenty-one, and the mother six months later. Young Seabergh possessed his father's wealth, which he invested in Brooklyn real estate, which paid him about three hundred per cent. He went to the Civil war a captain in Co. C, 99th N. Y. Vol, and was a brave soldier. He married and was the father of six daughters, five of whom were married at the date of the opening of this story, and all of them older than "the woman in the case." His wife, who had been a helpless invalid for three years, died seven months before the beginning of this romance. He knew she was dying and went after a doctor, met Ella Watson, flirted with her and took her to the "Admiral Cafe" and bought her a "wine supper." When he returned his wife was dead. It has often been said by women in a position to know, that "an old fool is the worst fool of all," and Capt. Seaburgh was a living proof that the statement was true to the letter. In the language of the street, Ella Watson "worked him for all he was worth." He gave her hundred dollar bills, bought her diamonds and pearls and fine dresses, and kept the wolf from Mr. and Mrs. Watson's door for many moons.

CHAPTER V.
THE "WAITER."

Jerry Stratton was born in New York City, where his father and mother also first saw the light of day. His mother's maternal parents were Long Island Shinnecock Indians, his father's parents being fool blooded Virginians of direct African parentage. He was thirty years old at the time he was introduced to the reader in our opening chapter. He was a graduate of the Brooklyn high school, and had been a law student. He never finished his law course, as the alluring money making position at the "Admiral Hotel" (where he first went for the summer to earn his winter's school money) made him a slave of the "almighty dollar." He was an up-to-date New York City man, no better and no worse than the average man, black or white.

He is the hero, not the angel, of this story, as it has no angels in it. This is not a Sunday school story, although it is a Christmas one. At the time of our writing there were few angels in New York City; human nature and the devil had "cornered the market" in angels.

This romance is written something on the Emile Zola style, to wit: it deals in life as found to-day in the United States, and shows some of the true relationships of the two races. It is an attempt to prove that the white people of the country (the South especially) are not as pure as they paint themselves, nor the black people as immoral and as bad as the "white folks" paint them.



AUGUSTUS M. HODGES (B. Square) AND CHILDREN.

CHAPTER VI.
KEEPING ENGAGEMENTS.

After the woman and her husband left the Admiral cafe, she hurried him towards the Grand Central depot. He remarked on the way: "Ella, I don't think I'll go to Bridgeport for that job, but try and get one here; I don't want to be so far away from you." The woman looked at him with a firm, commanding look, and replied: "Well, I think you will go there on the next train, or go to the devil. I am not going to house and feed you any longer. You have got to hustle or starve, as my dream of love is over. Here goes your train," and she almost pushed him on the car. She waited until the train left the depot, and then hurried down to Parker's cafe to meet Capt. Seabergh.

He was on time waiting. They entered Parker's, where the old man ordered a private dining room and a "wine supper" at a cost of $25. After the supper and the wine had been served the old man, (we started to call him "old fool," but our literary position forbids us from so doing) upon his knees, pleaded to her to leave her husband and go with him. Leave him honorably if she could, (that is, get a divorce) or dishonorably if she must. His seemingly logic was thus: "Now Ella, you are too pretty, too young and too intelligent to spend your time with that begger you call your husband. He is a man far below your standard, and it is a problem to me how you ever married him. Yes, it is the greatest problem of my life Now, little girl, listen to me; 'shake' him—get a divorce from him or leave him in any way, honorable or dishonorable, and marry or live with me, and you will never want for this world's goods or pleasures, either good or bad. What do you say, little girl?"

Ella laughed the laugh of a sharp "woman of the street" who knows her business, and remarked: 'Oh you old sinner! Why is it you old 'lobsters' are always running after young girls almost young enough to be your granddaughters?"

"Love for 'the young and the beautiful,' together with the uncurable human nature we can't curb, my dear," was the old man's reply.

"I want some money to get a new dress and to spend. Give it to me now and to-night I will, upon my word, seriously think over your suggestion," said Ella.

"How much do you want, little girl," asked the old man, as he pulled out his well filled pocket book.

"Not much, only fifty dollars in small bills," was the reply.

He counted out fifty dollars and handed the same to her. She secreted the money in her stocking, then looked at the clock and remarked: "Well, I must go; I promised my husband to be home at twelve o'clock, and here it is half past the hour; will see you tomorrow night—bye, bye," and she arose.

"But, little girl, you know—"

"No 'buts,' I must go; remember I must spend some time with my husband," she remarked as she kissed the old man and hurried out to meet the colored waiter.

Sho boarded a Sixth avenue street car and rode to Thirty-third street, where she found the colored waiter waiting with an engaged cab. She entered the cab before the driver saw her race or color, and having previously received his instructions, the driver drove to the house in West Sixteenth street.

The front parlor was lighted when they went up the steps. The waiter rang the bell three times, when the lights at once went out, after which he took out of his pocket a key chain with a bunch of keys and picked out one, opened the front door and entered the dark parlor.

"Is that you Mr. Stratton," asked a voice from the hall.

"Yes mam, Mom," was the reply.

"Well go up to your rooms, they are ready."

With this information they walked up to the parlor and alcove above the ground floor, the best and most expensive rooms in the house. After taking off their coats and hats, Jerry (the waiter) remarked: "There is no place like home."

He rang the bell, and when a servant knocked and the door was opened, he remarked: "Tell 'Mom' to send up a half dozen bottles of Peel's beer, two good cigars, (two for quarter), a broiled chicken, a box of sardines, a bottle of 'Old Crow' whiskey and a package of cigarettes, and have them charged to me."

"Oh, Jerry!" said the woman, "don't have them charged to us, that looks so small for us." Turning to the servant, she said: "Here Sarah, tell 'Mom' to take it all out of this ten dollar bill, and tell her to have a drink on me—I mean Mr Stratton—and take out a half dollar 'tip' for yourself, Sarah."

Sarah did as she was directed, and soon returned with the several articles and the scant remaining change from the ten dollar bill, when she retired and left the couple "alone in their glory" or disgrace.

After the better half of the food and liquor had been consumed, the colored waiter (who we will hereafter call by his name—Jerry Stratton) lit a cigar, then threw himself on the sofa, while the woman took a seat on a pillow on the floor near his head. She was also smoking—a Turkish cigarette—the kind that nine out of ten young white women of Greater New York smoke.

She smiled as she looked into her companion's face as she remarked: "Say, Jerry, that old 'lobster' wants me to run away with him. Ha! ha! the old fool. He wants me to go out West with him—to California. He says he will give me all the money I want, and—"

"Why, that's dead easy; get a couple of thousands in cold cash from him, go with him as far as Chicago and then shake him, and come back to New York to me."

"I never thought of that, Jerry, I will do it."

"Say, you are dead slow, Ella. If I were a pretty girl like you—well say, I wouldn't do a thing to those old hay seeds."

Before morning the plot was completed. Ella Watson was to get all the cash she could get from the old man, get him to purchase two tickets to Oakland, Cal, desert him at Chicago and return to New York to her colored lover, which plan was carried out to the letter.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

W. AUGUSTUS FITCH, D. D.

The subject of this sketch W. Augustus Fitch, D. D., was born in Vermont, February 8, 1867. His parents were Allen and Cyntha Fitch, who now live in Elmira, N. Y., where he received his early education. He studied theology and Christian ethics under the late Dr. Phillips. After much study and application he was ordained deacon, in 1891 and in 1893 he was ordained elder by Bishop A. Walters, D. D.

Dr. Fitch served as Presiding Elder in Michigan and Canada with great success and credit. He has been a delegate to the two last general conferences of his church, at Mobile Ala, in 1896 and Washington D. C. in 1900. He built a very large church at Atlantic City, at a cost of $19,000. After serving several charges with ability and success he was called to Ithaca, N. Y., where his duty was to save that church. He here again showed what manner of man he was. Just about this time church was about to leave the ranks of Zion, and Bishop Walters realizing the sterling worth of this hustling pastor sent him hurriedly to the scene of action. After calling together the scattered congregation, Dr. Fitch removed the old frame church and erected three frame tenement houses on the rear end of the church lot. The parsonage was turned around and remodeled. Then came the erection of that magnificent structure known as Price Memorial Temple which was fully completed and dedicated ere the departure of the noted builder for his present charge in Jersey City, where through his efforts he has succeeded in doubling the membership. The Rev. W. Augustus Fitch is a remarkable man in every particular. He is talented, clever and aggressive.

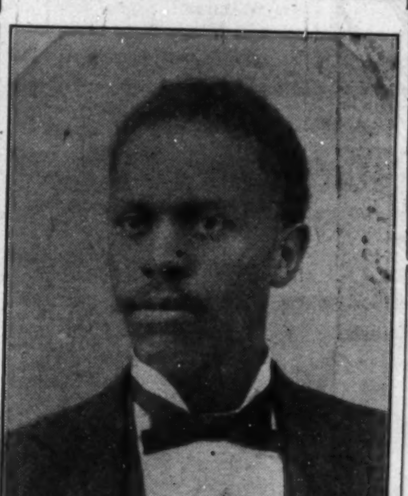
Mrs. Bishop Petty in speaking of him says: "Had we a few more yound men possessed with hts tact and and ability the impress of Zion would soon be felt in every hamlet, town and city in the Union.

The Freeman takes great pleasure in paying a tribute of respect to Dr. W. Augustus Fitch, who has achieved such success in his chosen field. He is yet a young man of whom the A. M. E. Zion Church may expect very much. The nation stands very much in need of a class of worthy young men who are strong for the right—men who stand for God and humanity. The greatest that the church can offer will be the legacies of those that bear now the brunt of the battle. The race is to him that endureth to the end.

W. AUGUSTUS FITCH, D. D.

Mr. C. W. Merriweather.

The subject of this sketch was born at Hopkinsville, Ky, May 7, 1869, attended the early pay schools of Christian county; went to Earlington Ky., when 12 years of age and again entered school while learning the barber trade. In 1889 he entered the State University at Louisville, where he spent four years, part of this time, as the State senatorial appointee from the 6th District. In his youth he attracted much attention throughout the State as an artist, his work having been mentioned by such papers as the "Courier-Journal," Times and Commercial of Louisville; American and Free Lance, of Nashville Tenn. Times, News, Hustler and Glenn's Graphic, of Madisonville, Ky., Independant of Hopkinsville, and the Bee of Earlington. He is a journalist of rare gifts, having worked on the "Free Lance" Nashville; the "Freeman" Indianapolis; and for two and one half years editor and manager of the best Negro paper (The Bee) West Kentucky ever had. He is a teacher having taught several years in Hopkins county. He is an orator and has taken a deed interest in local as well as state and national politics and is the present secretary of the Republican County Committee of which his home, Paducah is the county seat. He has championed every move having for its object the intellectual moral and political betterment of his people. The futuie holds for him a career of uunsual brilliancy.



C. W. MERRIWEATHER.

In the Social World.

Muscatine, Iowa, Special.

Miss Florence White will spend the holidays visiting friends at Iowa City. The A. M. E. Sunday School will render a program on Christmas eve afterwhich presents from a large Christmas tree will be distributed. Mesdames Ousley, I. P. Johnson and Mr. Lee are on the sick list. We notice the arrival of a colored tailor in our town. A. C. Brooks will serve an oppossum dinner to his friends on Christmas day. The A. M. E church will have a trustees rally the fizst Sunday in January. With R. Haney and Dr. Townley as leaders the prospects are bright for a financia success. A little stranger has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lamb. Mother and child are doing well. Miss Mary Greenway is preparing for an extended visit to Denver Col Mrs. Wm. Shackelford and Mr. Fairfax are convalescing after several days illness. Mr. Louis Greenway who is spending the winter in Colorado for the benefit of his health is gradually improving and expects to return home in the spring. His many friends will welcome him. The Searchlight society will observe Emancipation Day. The committee: Mesdames Grooms, Thompson and Miss Maude Ousley, have arranged an elaborate program for a grand concert to be given in the evening. The ladies deserve great credit for services rendered in making the affair a success, Burton Powell will receive his friends now at the home of Mrs. Carr on Eighth St. Richard Harvey is one of our enterprising business men. He is busy at present with his annual collections and when finished will have a nice sum to add to his bank account. Dr F. J. Peterson read an interesting paper to the Ministerial Association on Monday, the 15th inst. His subject, "What is the best method of conducting revivals" was full of thought and showed carefu preparation. Favorable criticism was offered by all present. Mrs. Wm Greenway has recovered from her recent illness. A. W. Peteeron, of Davenport will spend the holidays in our city.

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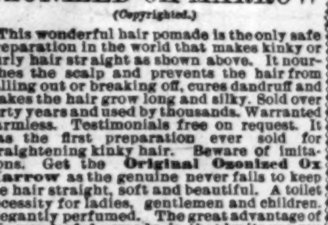

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OZONIZED OX MARROW
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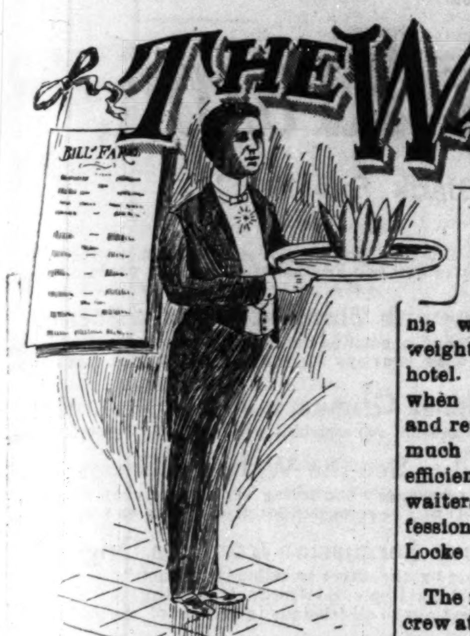
THE WAITER



The institution of matrimony, old as the sun, yet ever new, will never lose its charm. Friends of the happy brides and grooms have, since the world was young, gathered together to celebrate the nuptial rites with joy and merriment, and it will ever be so. Thus today a large party of friends and relatives assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lohr, 2710 Walnut street, to witness the marriage of their daughter, Rose Sidonye, to Mr. Frank Prentiss Ayer of Elizabeth, N. J. After congratulations the entire party partook of luncheon served at flower decorated tables arranged in the living and dining rooms, each table seating twelve persons. Candelabra daintily shaded shed a soft glow upon the pretty scene. L. P. Parker & Co., of the Halliday, were the caterers, and a corps of servants under the direction of the capable Alonzo Locke served an eight course luncheon composed of many epicurean viands, during which time happy conversation was enjoyed and "all went merry as a marriage bell."—Cairo (Ill.) Evening Citizen.

The above article appeared in the Citizen some time ago, but has just fell into our hands accidently, and, being of much interest to the readers of this department, we reproduce it. Mr. W. A. Locke, who served the luncheon, is quite modest, and never seeks publicity, therefore he failed to send us a copy of the above article. Mr. Locke is an accomplished artist in his line, and has done much, and is doing much to elevate both the head and side waiters. At the Halliday he is loved and respected by all, and his word and advice has more weight than any other employe of the hotel. It is articles like the above, when appearing in papers published and read by white citizens, that reflects much credit upon the capabilities and efficiency of the colored side and headwaiters. We only wish that the profession had a few more like W. Alonzo Locke

The following are the names of the crew at the Grand Central hotel, Wheeling, W. Va., which has just opened: Cloud L Gaiter, headwaiter; George Gaiter, captain; James T. J nes, Geo. Jones Frank Woodson, Lewis Thompson and Alex Verse. These are all life long pupils of the McLure except Mr. Verse, who is from the Windsor hotel.

William Parker is the headwaiter at the new Illinois hotel recently opened up at Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Parker hails from Springfield, Ill.

Edward Heggin, formerly headwaiter at the Hotel Fey, is and has been headwaiter at the Country Club, Peoria, Ill, for the past two years.

The recent change of management at the Plankinton, Milwaukee, Wis., will in no wise affect J. J. Miles as headwaiter.

W. Forrest Cozart has succeeded Mr Burt Maning at the Hotel Fey, Peoria, Illinois.

Some Chicago Pick-Ups.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Miss E Furgerson of St. Louis, Mo., is expecting to go to Galveston, Texas, the first of the year. J. Greene, one of the Hotel Windemere waiters, had quite an exciting time, says one of the boys at the Windemere, while out on a pleasure bend, and at a late hour of the night was held up by two unknown parties and relieved of his overcoat and pocket change. I guess Mr. Greene will stay in for a few zeros. F. C. Long, one of our old reliable headwaiters, is yet holding things down pat at the Windemere hotel. He don't think the Chicago Waiters' Union trying to join the white and colored waiters together will amount to much because, if the colored waiters all join the union, the hotel managers may draw the color line like they did in 1893, and I and Mr. Long think it best to keep out of it until we see we cannot accomplish anything unless we do join. Of course the union is all right, but I do not believe we, as colored waiters, would be well supplied with hotel jobs like the white, so I guess it is best for my brother waiters to be beware of the sham battle.

News from Utah.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Special.—One of the grandest receptions of the season was given Friday, Dec 12, 1902, by the Knutsford waiters. The affair was at Harmonic hall. The gowns worn by the ladies were the swellest ever worn at any social function in Salt Lake City before. The gentlemen all wore full dress suits. The occasion will long be remembered by those present. The entertainer for the evening was Thomas Frame. The committee of arrangements consisted of H. C. Jackson, F Burton, G. Simmons, T. S Taylor, G White, H. Jenkins, W. White and J W. Durham. The reception committee consisted of A. G. Calloway, W. H. Banks, Lawson Tyers, Chas. McGwine, J. E. W. Lindsey, W. H. Brown and S. Williams. The floor committee consisted of A. Burness, B. Rice, M. E Reeves and W. Russell. Ice cream and punch were served in the ante-room throughout the evening. Rev. Washington of Calvary Baptist church has left on a visit.

Happenings in Alabama.

Selma Ala., Special.—Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Gilliam, of Leland Miss., passed through the city en route home, from Montgomery, where Mrs. Gilliam had been for three months to visit relatives and improve in health. While in the city they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gillam, 207 Broad St. Rumor has it that we are to be treated to a Christmas wedding. Can you guess who? Zion A. M. E. conference convened in this city last week and there were many familiar faces seen in the city. Rev. W. H. Nixon has about completed his new book and will soon show it on the market. This book should receive the hearty support of not only his own members but all intelligent people. Remember the poor while making merry for Christmas. The social event of the week was the annual social session of the F. H. Weaver Lodge B. P. O Elks, at their hall. Covers were laid for 60 or more.

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Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, tells you whether the one you love is true or false.

There are some persons who believe that there is no truth to be gained from consulting a Medium, but such beliefs are contrary to the truth. It is only from the lack of discrimination that such a conclusion can be reached. It is not everyone who placards himself or herself as a Medium that can stand a test of what he or she claims And a person of any enquiring mind may ask the reason why. It is simply that these advisers do not take the trouble to study human nature. They do not spend their thoughts for a moment with acquiring the art of phrenology and kindred branches that will have a tendency to make the pathway to the road of the business clear and devoid of obstacles.

It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet as soon as they confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping," in no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipaled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them And yet this can be done, and by consulting MRS. MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

This subject has received no little attention by eminent men and even college professors So it proves conclusively that although there are infringers in our midst with "oily tongues," perhaps, the gates of wisdom have not been closed to the entire profession.

It takes a great deal of study to become an accomplished Medium, and by a continuous and untiring effort, the key to the well of apparently unfathomable mysteries have been procured by MRS. MARTH for the benefit of humanity. By letter, advice $1.00. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. All letters must contain stamps for answers.

MRS. M. B. MARTH.

246 W. 31st St., New York City.

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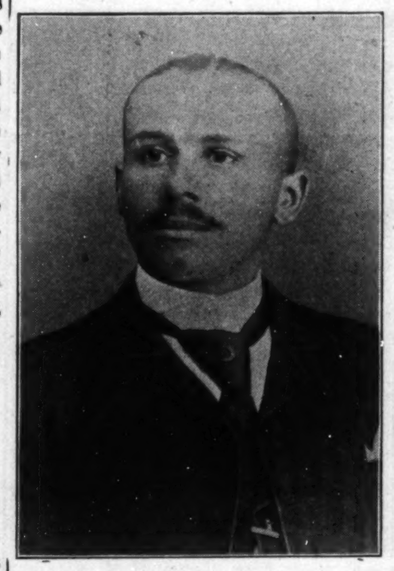

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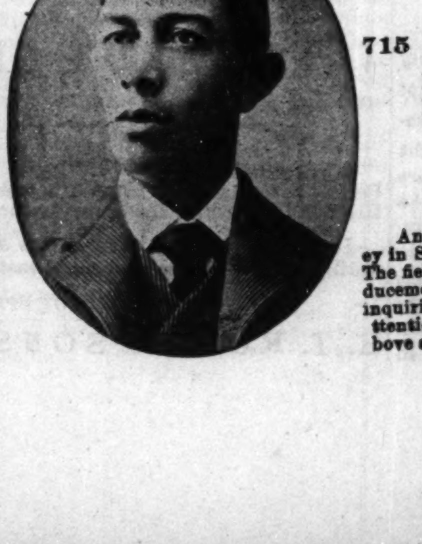

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Any enterprising colored man can make money in St. Louis during the great World' Fair. The field is promising and offers wonderful inducements to men with money to invest All inquiries along this line will receive immediate attention by sending your communications to the above address.

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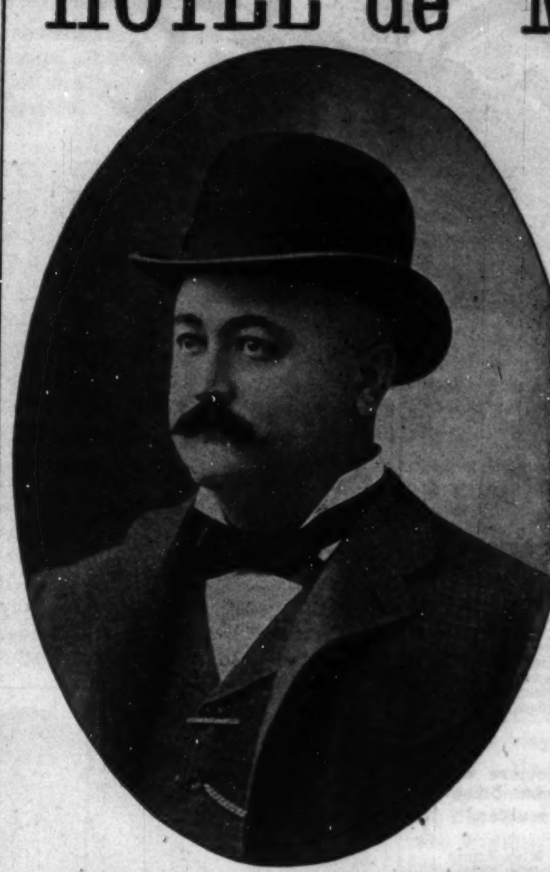

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NOTE—Professionals and others should bear in mind that all letters, etc., in transit between the United States and Canada, must be prepaid, otherwise they are not forwarded.

NOTICE.--Advertised letters will be held in The Freeman Post Office for FOUR WEEKS ONLY hereafter.

LADIES LIST.

Cottrell, Mrs. Pauline	Delnc Miss Annie
Coates, Miss Beatrice	Harris Mrs Eliza
Brister, Miss Grace	Harris, Mrs. M. C.
Francis, Belle	Henry, Mrs. Marion
Franklin, Miss Cora	Locke, Miss Ida
Freeman Sisters	Morris, Miss Emma
Fernando, Mrs Jas	Thomas, Mrs Mattie
Devine Vida S.	Vaughn, Miss Annie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

Bennett, Briggs	Morton, Clara
Bostwick, W. G.	McCamon, J. H.
Boone, Sherman	McDade Henry
Brown, Richard	Oliver, Prentice
Burton, S. E.	Palmer, Dan
Brinker, J. C	Payne, Major B. F.
Campbell, Fred	Perrin, Sydney
Chatten and Petitt	Price, J. W.
Cissel & Mines	Preston, Wm.
Copeland, H. H.	Petit, Henry
Fernando Jas. T.	Smith, D. D.
Gant, Robert	Smith, J. J.
Garland, Fred	Smith, David
Greene Chas. H.	Simmons, J W
George, J. E.	Stevens, Augustus
Geyor, Perry	Steward, Wm.
Grundy, Wm.	Sherman, James E,
Hollie, W. B.	Smith, J. J
Heater, Edward	Tucker, J. B.
Hughes, Ed	The Crosbys.
Horace, Geo.	The Fosters
Hicks, Judson	VerValen, Chauncey
Helms Billy	Wright, L. J. L.
Hughes, Chas.	Wilson, Lewis
King, Eugene	Washington, Chas
Kitchie, N. T.	Wheaton, J. Frank
McCoy, Geo.	Williams, R. W.
Miner, Grant	

1902 —ROUTE— 1903

BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS. (Voelckel & Nolan) Beaumont Texas Dec. 22; Galveston 23; Houston, 24; Austin 25; San Antonio, 26 27.

COLE & JOHNSON, (In Vaudveille) Keith's Providence Dec. 29-Jan. 4.

WILLIAMS & WALKER'S "IN DAHOMOY" Co.—St. Louis, Dec 28-Jan 3;

Desdunes & Harris write that they are meeting with great success with Gideon's Big Minstrels.

• • •

Mrs. Madah Hyer has closed with the Williams & Walker aggregation to go to Sacramento Cal., to visit her mother.

• • •

Mr. E. F. Mulvehill, of Masonville Ia. writes that he has just completed an opera house there and has opened his books to all managers.

• • •

Frank Clermont, (Creole cornettist) with Richard & Pringles Georgia Minstrels, No. 2, met his New Orlean's friends with Gideon's Minstrels at Des Moines Iowa, Sunday Dec. 14.

• • •

Dennis & Jones write from the Domino Theatre:—"We are still pleasing the people, that's why we are working. We have a strong show for the Holidays. Can use a few more ladies.

• • •

Mr. Pat Chappelle writes:—The new arrivals at the Buckingham are: Joe and Ollie Hatch, Billy and Hattie Watts and Chas. Williams. We always have room for good lady performers.

• • •

Frank Miller made a big hit during his trip out West, playing his ragtime selection, "At a Ragged Dance." Will be at liberty after Dec. 26. Responsible managers, only, address 1005 S. Desplaines street, Joliet Ill.

• • •

Notes from the Old Plantation with Southern Carnival Co.:—"This leaves us all well. Rain made a bad week at this stand, Oxward, Cal., although it is a lively little town. We had the pleasure of meeting Hank Griffin, champion heavy weight of the coast. The Henderson's send regards to Scott Joplin, Harry and Laura Gillam, Frank Inman Jerry Mills and all friends. Bob Henderson says to Sam Johnson, A. R. Hutchins and Prof. J. H. McCamon, I have the swellest, Eb bass in the business. Chas. Holman sends regards to Harry Brown and all friends. Punch Jones sends regards to J. E. Adams and Billy Earthquake.

• • •

Albert Edwards writes from Terry's Uncle Tom's Cabin Co:—The Websters are singing "If You Got Any Sense You'll Go." and are leaving them screaming. Dan Smith is singing, "Please Go Away and Let Me Sleep." Mrs Edwards is singing, "My Dream of You" and is getting her share of the applause We have a very fine parade. Mr. Beecher is handling the staff with vim. Mr. Mimms has them screaming with those slip joint steps of his. Mr. Perkins of Quincy. Ill., is a very clever crobat. He has them thinking he has rubber in his bones. Mrs. Dan Smith visited her husband in Des Moines Ia, Christmas day. Al Edwards sends regards to Billy Young and F. B Wood also to Sam Elliott of Indianapolis.

• • •

Notes from the Famous Georgia Minstrels:—We are still in Iowa doing a large and astounding business. The company is still in good health, reporting with a brilliant smile to every call of their manager. Our entire company spent Sunday, Dec 14, in Des Moines Ia., with the well-known Gideon Minstrel Co. Both show cars lay within two blocks of each other and to say that we hugely entertained each other all day and night is putting it mild The evening was spent in games and other amusements. We wish all a Happy New Year. The Famous Georgia Minstrels and the Great Gideon Minstrels spent one Christmas to-gether on Dec. 14. We are all interested in the big "casino tournament" Many funny bets are being made, all Xmas wagers, as nothing larger than a turkey supper with a bottle of beer to be served at the Ugly Men's Ball is allowed G W. Housely is score keeper and will distribute the three grand prizes. Regards to all.

• • •

Fred W. Johnson, "The Principal Vocalist" will be known in the profession as the "Vapor City Tarantula" Mr. Johnson is an Arkansas Traveler by birth and traveled to the far East when quite young. He located at Montreal, Canada, where he finished his schooling and a thorough course of music. Returning to New York he received stage instructions from some of the foremost promoters of that city. Since then he has confined himself to concert and club entertainment. Mr. Johnson is not a "has been" but a real baritone soloist with a voice of rare range and well cultivated, rendering both classes of songs with supreme effect. Will accept offers from managers for season 1903-4 as interlocutor with minstrel; straight or character leads with musical organizations Permanent address, "The Tarantula" care The Freeman.

• • •

The Great Wang Doodle Comedy Four Julius Gleen, James White, Harvey Goodall and Erb Robinson, has introduced the funniest sketch "The Darkey Dancing Master"—which was a decided hit last year with the Jolly Grass Widows Co.—now in the most refined vaudeville houses, just finishing a 14 weeks engagement over the Poli, Shea and Lamkin circuit including Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Syracuse. They returned to New York and opened over the proctor circuit, Dec., 22. Our regards to the Golden Gate Quartette, Cooper & Bailey, and friends. We met Cooper & Bailey in Detroit and over enjoyed ourselves at the Waldorf Cafe. Would like to hear from some of our old friends. Wake up! Write us, R. and P. No. 2. Julius Glenn business manager.

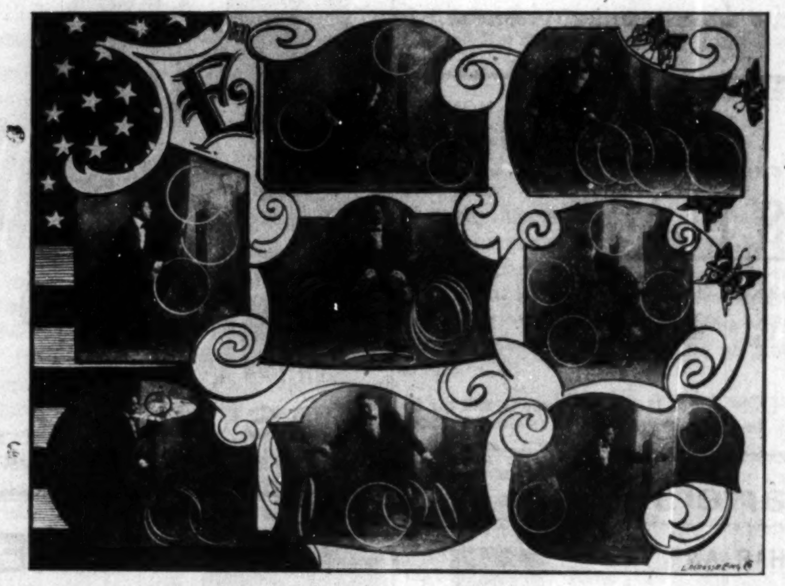
• • •

J. Ed. Green—Chesterfield—writes from the Black Patti company:—Was sadly surprised Saturday night upon looking in The Freeman to learn of the death of my younger sister, Sarah The company played Music Hall Sunday night and St Louis theatre goers were more than pleased at the performance of the ever popular troubadours Mr. and Mrs. John Rucker entertained the entire company at their beautiful home in St. Louis Sunday night. Madame Jones speaks in glowing terms of the elegant repast. Mrs. Ollie Chill Williams joined in St. Louis. Misses Estelle Mitchell and Laura Bailey closed at Memphis. Jas. Crosby, the popular minstrel, received the boys in Memphis and showed them the new things of the Bluff City. The Aqua club of Memphis entertained the company Friday night. The Ashford Bros. were conspicuous in making St. Louis pleasant for us. The Whitman Sisters were among a number of guests during our stay at Memphis The Misses Nettie Lewis and Bessie Gilliam were well received. Mack Allen is in the pink of condition and receives abundant applause nightly. Bobby Kemp is still spelling Chicken. Grouch, accept my congratulations. Ella Carr joined Saturday night at Memphis. Help Bland, fellows, accidents will happen. Regards to Strauss, Logan, Russel and Georgias, Nos. 1 and 2.

• • •

MISS HELEN OGDEN.

Prima donna soprano is a native of New Orleans, La. Miss Ogden is described as being an octoroon, tall, handsome, graceful in movement and imperial in carriage. She was educated in a convent where she studied instrumental music It was there discovered that she was possessed of a mellow, soprano voice of wonderful purity and range, the compas of which was more than three octaves. She did not cultivate her voice until she left the convent when she placed herself under some of the best vocal teachers of this country including the School of Music in the Steinway Hall and the Auditorium, Chicago. Colorature singing is her speciality and her repertory includes all high class vocal music, having a big voice especially adapted to operatic and brilliant waltz songs. Her rendition of ballads and pathetic lullabys is wonderful and touching, In one of her songs she holds high B flat sixty seconds. Miss Ogden could be styled a double voiced singer as she can sing most any soprano song eight tones below the original key. She has an offer to go to Germany for a two year's engagement but thinks there is much to be accomplished in her own country before going abroad.



MR. JOHN A. ENGLISH

The above is a likeness of John A. English, of Minneapolis, Minn., who now has a new idea in the shape of hoop manipulations, i e. the electrical fountain with the aid of the dissolving stereopticon. Being an electrician, the aforesaid is handled successfully, this effect being a surprise to any audience and audience and never fails to please. He is now preparing to introduce a waterfall (The Baby Niagara) with effects made especially for him by the Selig Polyscope Co, of Chicago The ideas he uses are his own. finding it unnecessary to use other people's brain work. He is now stage manager and electrician with Mahara's Minstrels, (No. 1) He is also a musician of no mean ability. He said "Rolling one hoop on a rope is very nice but rolling two on one rope is better." And that happens every night. The house lights vanish at 10 p. M. and for 20 minutes the audience is kept in wonderland by his new idea. He is a constant reader of The Freeman and wishes all success, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

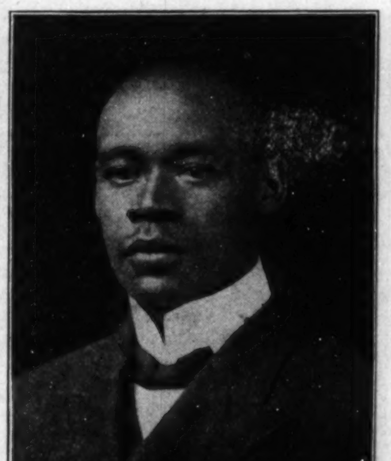
The following is an excerpt from a letter from Messrs. Goggin & Davis, under date of Dec. 16:

Vaudeville Editor:

Dear Sir:—Allow us to correct an article that appeared in your paper "The Freeman wherein it stated that Goggin & Davis had dissolved partnership. We have never during the sixteen years of our connection as a team, had such an intention and now that we stand alone in our class or line, the only act of its kind in the whole colored profession and at present the hit of the bill at the Harlem Music Hall N. Y. City, with plenty of work to follow including England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, France, Russia, etc., why the idea is preposterous. No, fellows, it is to late to dissolve now after roughing it the way we have in the past. Trusting this will enlighten our friends and brother professionals, who have said many a time since reading the article, "Too bad" we will wish you a Happy New Year."

The Millionaires. By Julian Ralph. Illustrated by C. F. Underwood. Lathrop Publishing Company, Boston, Mass. 422 pages, $1.50.

Mr. Ralph's heroine is a beautiful girl of great wealth about whom characters of many sort cluster. His pictures of the so-called best and more responsible element in the city of New York are neither fascinating nor complimentary to those readers who are still in love with the old ideals of noble womanhood and gallant manhood. In fact, there is much in the story, if true, that presents the wealthy element of the great city in a rather unfavorable light. The story is quite dramatic and absorbing.



MR. EDWARD TOLLIVER

The above is an excellent likeness of the one and only Ed. Tolliver, the well-known monologue artist and all around comedian, who is spending his show life entirely with shows of undisputed reputation including his great Australian trip with the late and only Mr. O. M. McAdoo, of Australia. Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

WANTED

COLORED PERFORMERS for Vaudeville House. Must be good dressers on and off of stage BLUE RIBBON THEATRE, 600 Ninth street, Louisville, Ky., S. T. DUNMORE, Stage Manager.

WANTED

COLORED LADY PARTNER

For Colored Car Show with capital and ability Also, for rent one 60 foot Wagner Camp Car. Address Box 341, Mitchell, S. D.

"WATCH THE LOOPS LOOP THE LOOP" and do a hundred other seemingly impossible feats that amuse both young and old

Harry Kraton,

"The Black Everhart"

The boy with the good act, getting good money, giving good satisfaction, closing the olio of the good show and investing money in new and original apparatus to produce "great" act next season

Not a Tiresome Act with Things You Have Seen

But an act that starts with the rapidity of a gattling gun and keeps up the pace for ten minutes, and you don't have time to wink your eye for you will miss a trick that it takes other (great) artists a lifetime to do.

Nothing but Men of Sense Originate, Monkeys Imitate

Everything ready for the big act next season. My assistant will be an experienced juggler

You Shouldn't Fail to See the Waltzing Hoops

I positively don't steal other people's work, any one seeing my act and show me a trick they have seen before (the way I do it) will be rewarded for this trouble on notifying me.

I Am Doing this Act with Permission from the Originator

You can't judge this act by the other so called "great acts"
My Ability Sticks Out for Itself So Judge Accordingly.
I extend Xmas and New Year's Greetings to all friednds in and out of the profession.

Glad to Hear from Responsible Managers at All Times

En route with Richard & Pringle's Georgia Minstrels No. 1 Show.

P. S.—I got a letter from a Hoop, wishing to join my act of clever hoops. He wanted $15 per week. I told him I hadn't figured on taking him at all, but I told him if he wanted to work for $7 per week he could come, so he came and is still working and calls himself a great artist and still that hoop will waltz in a waiter's jacket and carry the old tray for the other artists. I named hoop, "Willie."

"Now Ain't That Scandalous."

We read the Clipper every week and think Mr. Everhart's savings very funny when he uses them, but not funny when another person uses the same.

HOOPINGLY HARRY

Wanted--- COLORED TALENT.

We want to hear from

Musicians, Singers, Dancers
Comedians Specialty Artists
—AND—
NOVELTY ACTS.

State what you can do, and will do and lowest salary in first letter.

We Cannot Use Amateurs or Women.

Beaumont, Texas, December 25, 1902.
Opelousas, Louisiana, December 26, 1902.
Lafayette, Louisiana, December 27, 1802.
Morgan City, Louisiana, December 29, 1902,
Pensacola, Florida, January 1, 1903.

ADDRESS

RUSCO & HOLLAND,
Managers
RICHARDS & PRINGLE'S GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

Want Juggler, Drum Majors, Cub Artists,

To send for our FREE Catalogue and Jugglers' book. We make the finest Clubs, Batons, Guns, Rolling Hoops, Globe and apparatus in America. We make goods Mr Marsh Craig, Harry Kraton, Great Shields, Ben Toledo, Ert Winne, Gus Rose, a thousand others. We ship goods all over the world Always something new. Mention this paper for free catalogue and book. Address Edward Van Wyck, 1665 Pullan Ave, Cincinnati, Ohio, U S. A.

WANTED

Four Creole Ladies, must be single. No doubles Send photoes, will be returned. To strengthen our Mammoth Vandeville Company, can use one good strong Soubrette. Will send tickets. Write quick Address

JOHN W. SMITH, Box 28, Fernandina, Fla.
or J. W. DENNIS, Dominion Theatre.

Performers Wanted at Once

at Buckingham Theatre, twenty lady performers, also good sketch teams. Permanent engagement to people who make good. State lowest salary, experience; send photo if possible. Will send tickets anywhere in America. Good Musicians write, also address

Pat Chappelle, Manager, Buckingham Theatre, Tampa, Fla.

The Most Pathetic Ballad Written: Brings Tears to Every Eye. Great Hit!

RING DOWN THE CURTAIN, I Can't Sing To-Night!

The Hymn that Touched My Heart

A Beautiful True Story, Set to Heavenly Music. Exceptionally Good.

For Sale at All Music Stores, or Sent Direct for 25 Cents per Copy.

Professional Copies FREE to ARTISTS; Send Cards and Stamds for Postage.
We have all kind of Songs, can suit any Act. Large Catalogue of Band and Orchestra. W. H. ANSTEAD, 51 28th Street, NEW YORK.

A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

To All My Patrons

The same cordial treatment extended you last year, will again be extended. MY STOCK of GOODS will be as it has been; the best the market affords R. B. PARKER'S EXCHANGE, 527 Indiana Avenue, Phone 4257, Indanapolis, Ind.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT

THE VIOLIN OF A GREAT MASTER

is in no way superior to

THE ROOT VIOLIN

Perfect in tone and workmanship, wonderful carrying power. Thousands in use. Price within the reach of all. BUY DIRECT. We are the manufacturers, no middlemen's profit.

CROWN GUITARS AND MANDOLINS. The finest line of instruments made at lowest prices. Don't buy until you have received our new illustrated Catalogue explaining our plan for selling. You take no risk.

ROOT SPECIAL VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS FINEST MADE.

E. T. ROOT & SONS, 365 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL

BEFORE FOOTLIGHTS

PRESENT SEASON HAS REVELATIONS IN NEGRO ARTISTS.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE STAGE!

The Legitimate Standard and its Realm and Occupants—Suggestion for the Foundation of a Negro Actor's Hospital—The Lime Light Turned On.

Providential, indeed, have been the revelations in Negro stage performances of the present season. It has been a season of severity for those actors in the ascendancy who were compelled to walk in the limelight of criticism. But the days of severity are ending. Wading out of the thorny paths of prickly shoots into a garden of young and tender flowers, there to establish a precedent, enters us into the realms of the Legitimate Standard. But the garden has not yet been weeded. The young and tender plants have not yet fairly taken root, and the good results of gardening will e'er long be expected.

Stars who have headed a legitimate organization and established a precedent are: Bob Cole, Rosamond Johnson, Bert A. Williams and George W. Walker; while Sissieretta Jones (Black Patti), Mamie Flower (Bronze Melba), Fred J. Piper (deceased), Sidney Woodward, tenor, and Theodore Drury, baritone, are distinguished as legitimate grand opera stars. There are also other legitimate people who have established a precedent in the operatic and comedy ranks, supporting the above named stars, whom space will not permit me to mention.

The new comedy stars who have just arrived to the ranks of stellar distinction are deputies to this theory.

They must adopt the Legitimate Standard, and strive for a continuance of three or more years in order to establish a precedent.

This must be done for their own

SYLVESTER RUSSELL.

good, for the benefit of the coming generation, and for a glorious achievement for the race whom they represent.

The farce-comedy and vaudeville stars follow after.

The minstrel kings come next, but they are only delegates fashioned after the following of those who have gone on before.

BOB COLE'S PHILOSOPHICAL SIGHS.

Robert Cole, the foremost comedian of his race, who has electrified the vaudeville stags in company with his musical partner, J. Rosamond Johnson, is to be starred next season under the management of Voelckel & Nolan, managers of the Black Patti. Mr. Voelckel, who once had a disagreement with Cole, has buried the hatchet—how nice!—and these two gentlemen now breathe and sigh as friends again. Mr. Cole should never consent to star again unless equipped with a full company to support him as a lone star. If his managers do not star him alone they will underrate his value and also fail to place themselves on record as the foremost managers of American Negro enterprises. Cole has agreed to be placed at the disposal of his managers.

Mr. Cole is a most interesting actor to interview. He is cautious and particular in what he says to particular parties. He rests—not willfully—contented on his laurels as the instigator of the first colored legitimate comedy production. The vaudeville stage is more play for him. It gives him rest from his former labors and pays him well in the bargain. He is plain in quality and unassuming in manners. He is in favor of the Legitimate Standard and answers everything with a philosophical sigh indicative of wisdom. I predict that if his managers give him sway he will give us the most notable productions of the period.

WHERE WILLIAMS AND WALKER WIN.

The criticism of Williams and Walker during the early part of the season was exceedingly severe. Most of their criticism has been on account of the unintentional shortcomings of Will Marion Cook and Jesse Shipp. Mr. Shipp deserves much credit, however, for his work in the production of "Dahomey," and Mr. Cook can thank Mr. Dunbar for lyrics that have aided him to success as a composer. Williams and Walker must be highly commended in maintaining a Legitimate Standard at the cost of Mr. Shipp's deficiencies. For this reason alone they will be cheerfully upheld in the future and their efforts will not be lost sight of along these lines.

Regarding Mr. Walker: Many people seem to be mistaken in their estimation of him as an actor. As the cunning, aristocratic Negro and as a clever stage talker he stands alone. For these two significant points, if no others, he is entitled to be a star—he is a star, anyhow.

Bert Williams is a natural born comedian very near perfection. He knows how to dress for comedy, and that is everything.

Some day, perhaps before very long, these two quaintest of comedians will hear of a literary man who will offer to write a play that will give them a chance to shine as never before.

GUS HILL AND THE SMART SET.

Mr. Gus Hill is the latest white manager to launch a big colored enterprise. While we regret that Mr. Hill was not aware of the importance of a legitimate bearing in the make-up of his show, the "Smart Set" proved to be the funniest set of the season.

This spectacular comedy called "Enchantment" is not altogether original. Much of the show is the essence of variety and burlesque. The original Newark production, before any changes were made, and before Ernest Hogan changed his manner of dress and acting, could have ranked (with one lamentable exception of minstrelsy) as a legitimate musical comedy. This company, in its changed condition, can only claim the rank of a spectacular vaudeville farce. Ernest Hogan and Billy McClain cannot therefore get claim to be legitimate stars, and Mr. Hogan, who has made the comedy hit of the season, is the potent loser.

All the facts affecting Messrs. Hogan, McClain and Hill have been fully rehearsed in these columns. The critical eyes of managers and a whole race of people now rest upon them.

Among those in the company who scored a legitimate success were: Mlle. Cordelia McClain, Mattie Wilkes Hogan, Jerry Mills and Russell Brandow.

H. Jackson Norris proved to be the most artistic ballad singer of the season, and all young male singers should see him and adopt his style.

The way this company is advertised on the billboards, with things that never happen, is something quite extravagant.

The supporting company is too rich for burlesque, and in view of a future New York run, in a Broadway theater, farce would be a hopeless failture. Let us hope they will soon adopt the Legitimate Standard.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND.

"Sons of Ham" introduced Dan Avery and Charles Hart as comedy stars. One thing I am loth to say: It will not be wise to exploit imitators of Williams and Walker with their own name in prominent use.

The man who tries to imitate Bert Williams (although a good actor) is a failure and only injures Mr. Williams' reputation. The name of Hurtig and Seaman on the bills should be enough to insure a good performance without other evidence.

These facts came buzzing in my ears from an audience that convinced me if Dan Avery had a play he could star alone.

"A Trip to the Jungles," with Larkins and Patterson, has made its initial bow in Boston. We will be able to tell more about them when they get farther away from home.

"A Trip to Coontown" has returned from Canada and Tom Brown and Sam Lucas are in mourning.

Al and Mamie Anderson went on a vaudeville tour and left "Lady Africa" behind.

The multiplication tables show that Smart and Williams, and everything else on the road with the name "Smart" in it, proved to be too smart for the present—in view of better doings in the future.

McCarver, Reed and McCarver, as I predicted, are successfully floating along with their new comedy, "A Honolulu Coon." The West should give them liberal support. "The Hottest Coon in Dixie" is also in the game. He wouldn't be a hot coon if he wasn't.

Two new delegates to the legitimate ranks are Marsh Craig and Allie Brown. The former is a crocodile in "Dahomey" and the latter takes wire exercises on the college campus in "Sons of Ham."

Chas. Johnson and Dora Dean have scored a success, both in America and Europe, and do so every season.

The New York Harry Brown, who sings coon songs in vaudeville, could be a second Ernest Hogan if he had a monologue. Why don't he get one? Nobody cares to know.

It is the same way with idle composers. Why don't they get some of the co-operative publishing companies to start a music house in New York. Every last one of these song writers knows the secrets of the business. "Please Go Away and Let Me Sleep" is the title of McPherson's latest.

Rusco and Holland had to advertise for an absolute tenor soloist at last. I knew the modern minstrel business would come to this. It is rumored that Will Garland has joined the show. He is a very good tenor singer, and if he has consented to blow brass he is also a lobster.

H. S. Dudley is with this company, sharing honors with Billy Kersands. Clarence Powell, the most natural minstrel comedian in the business, is acting ridiculous, they say, at every performance, and his prospects for first honors are said to be a walkover. The No. 2 company exploits Harry Fidler and "Cooper the Great," ventriloquist man, entertains in the executive chamber of the olio. Such are the ways of minstrels.

The Black Patti Troubadours have been on a tour through the South. The famous cantatrice has made the song, "Stay in Your Own Back Yard," famous in every household in the land. This company produces a short comedy by Bob Cole.

Irving Jones has reappeared in New York, after a recess, still in popular favor.

BLACK PATTI'S COMPETITORS.

Mme. Sissieretta Jones will soon have to look to her laurels. Voices, jewels and rich, costly gowns are on her trail. Cordelia McClain, Hattie Hopkins, Margaret Scott, song birds. Ada Overton Walker, Lottie Williams, Hattie McIntosh, dressmakers' establishments, and Mattie Wilkes-Hogan, diamond dealer, are all on her track. They are battling for the ultimate championship over the richest and most enviable star of their kind, who has reigned supreme for several years.

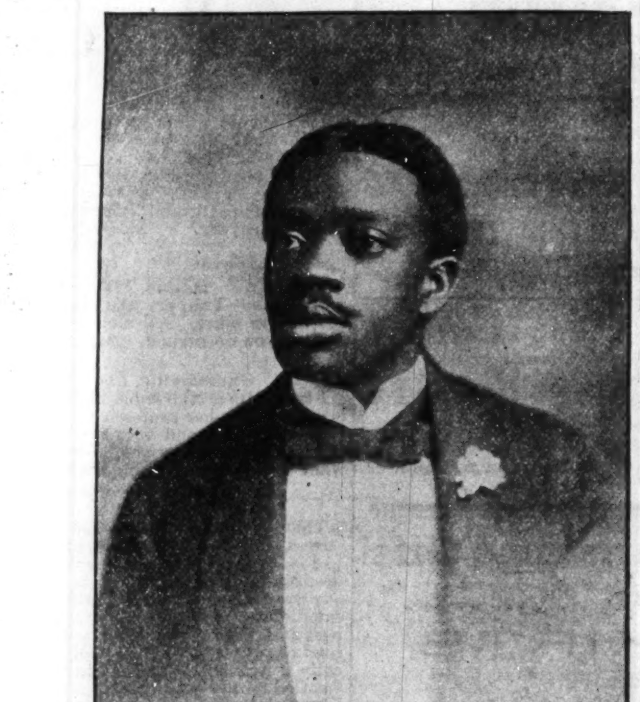
NO ACTORS' FUND YET.

The advisability of having an actor's fund is a question of very great importance. Fully two years have elapsed since this act was first made mention of in these columns. No effort has yet been made, nor should this proposition be dismissed with silence.

When a colored actor dies under such circumstances as one, well known, did this season, and almost every season, unable to have enough money collected to put them under the ground, in a great city like New York, it would seem as though the time is rip for action. The disgrace reflects principally upon such headlights as Black Patti, Williams and Walker, Bob Cole and the Johnsons, Belle Davis, Johnson and Dean, Billy Kersands, Hogan and McClain, Jesse Shipp, Phil R. Miller and Manager Gideon.

The managers of colored shows can easily be approached through the influence of such actors as I have mentioned, and a most profitable benefit performance once a year from two or three of each of the companies could support the fund quite easily.

This worthy effort will not begin with the weak. It must commence with the strong. These managers will bear in mind that the actors' fund of America started through the generosity of managers. It has even buried colored performers. Colored performers should have pride enough to bury their own with any aid or assistance from the outside world or even the other fund. Sissieretta Jones was one of the first of the bright particular stars to show a willingness to aid a worthy cause, and all the rest should follow.



J. W. COOPER.

Mr. Cooper, the black Napoleon of ventriloquism, was born in Brooklyn N. Y., 1873 and received his Normal education at Prof. Dorsey's Institute. He made his debut in 1895, touring the New England and Middle States and also playing the Canadian circuit. During May 1901 he was engaged as a special feature by Messrs Rusco & Holland for a period of 45 weeks with the Big Minstrel Festival, closing at Hammond Ind. March 30, 1902. He was re-engaged by Mr. W. A. Rusco as principal feature for the Richards & Pringle's Famous Georgia Minstrels, leaving Chicago March 31st, the same year. He joined the No. 2 company at Rochelle, Ill., and assumed the part of "conversationalist". The following is an excerpt from the "Butte Miner" under date of July 21 1902 having in large type: 'Ventrilcquist is a Wonder. J. W. Cooper with the Georgia Minstrels, is worth the price of admission to the show alone." He is still under the direction of Messrs Rusco & Holland and at the expiration of the season's tour will leave immediately for the Metropolis city for a much needed rest. Merry Christmas to all. His motto is:

"There's nothin in this world for a minute,
Where the black man is not in it."

A Rabbit's Foot Comedy Company......

The only real successful show traveling that is owned and managed by Negroes, has Negro Advance Agents; has Negro Ticket Sellers; all press work and railroad contracts done by Negro management. In fact Pat Chappelle has accomplished what no other Negro has done—he has successfully run a Negro show without the aid of a single white man. Below is a likeness of himself an his celebrated all Negro organization.

The above groupe is the manager and members of the "A Rabbit's Foot Comedy," which played a successful season last summer under canvas through the states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. This show is owned, managed and controlled exclusively by colored people, which is the only show to day that has no white person connected at all. This company carries a brass band and orchestra, and travels in their own private car; also carries a 60 foot baggage car, and everywhere they appeared last summer, according to the local papers, they gave perfect satisfaction in every respect. We will now call your attention to each member as follows:

1. Pat Chappelle, owner and manager, who is the originator and founder of the famous coming Negro companies traveling in America. He is also general manager of the Buckingham Theater, at Tampa, Fla. This popular place of amusement is owned by Chappelle Bros. At this house they employ from twenty and thirty colored performers every season.

2. Lewis Chappelle, a younger brother of Pat Chappelle. He is the junior partner of Chappelle Bros. Lewis Chappelle manages the Buckingham Theater saloon while Pat Chappelle is on the road with his company.

3. D. Ireland Thomas, private secretary and stage manager. He has been in the employment of this firm more than three years and deserves much credit.

4. John Hamilton, the advance agent. This young man did the advance work for the show very creditably, he being the only colored advance agent that has piloted a colored show to success. He will have an assistant next season.

5. Happy Arthur Howe, the leading comedian, who made a big hit for himself and the show. He to day is just as good a comedian as we have on the American stage, and if he sticks to Mr. Chappelle and the "Rabbit Foot," he will become very popular.

6. S E Dodd, who is the leader of the band and orchestra. We need not say much of Mr. Dodd as he is well known throughout the country as an able man in the profession.

7. Will Goff Kennedy, is a native of Nashville, Tenn.; born July 20, 1877. He has been connected with several of the leading colored shows and concert companies of this country. He possesses a good voice and a pleasing stage appearance. During the past season he was one of the principals with Pat Chappelle's "Rabbit Foot Comedy company," and wherever that company appeared he has left a most favorable impression as a refined, up-to-date minstrel and character artist. His affable ways and gentlemanly deportment makes him a favorite with his associates. He essayed the role of Uncle and premier end man. He is now with the Buckingham Theater Stock company doing first rate.

8. William Thompson, tuba player in the band and orchestra, also stage carpenter No. 1, who plays his parts with much credit.

9. Son Payne, comedian, who made a big hit for himself last season. If he continues to improve as he has for the past two years he will make a good man.

10. Lewis Williams, clarionet player in band and orchestra, who did good work as a musician.

11. Clifford D. Brooks, comedian and bass drummer, who also did good work. Mr. Brooks is also a first class quartette man.

12. William Hampton, cornet in band and orchestra and steward. He also deserves credit.

13. J. M. Gales, baritone and stage carpenter No. 2, who did good work.

14. Young Roges, who performs nicely with his trained dog.

15. Miss Lizzie Roberts, a pleasing soubrett.

16. Miss Iva Harris, who plays the leading lady's part nicely.

17. Miss Laura Logan, soubrett with a high soprano voice.

18. Miss Edith Thomas, a cracker jack little singer and dancer.

19. Miss Marie Law, a pleasing little soubrett.

20. Miss Pearl Wyatt, another first class singer and dancer.

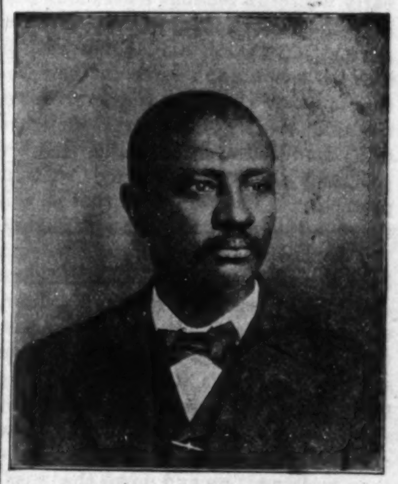
21. Remus, the trained mascot, who does a number of wonderful tricks.

As a whole the company is first class and is a credit to the colored race. This company will open its season in April and close in November, 1903, using nothing but special people.

Mr. A. L. Harris.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. A. L. Harris, of Columbus, O., is fast wining his way to the front as a play writer. Mr. Harris has completed a four act mellodrama, title, "The Prince of Hayti," which will be produced at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904, showing the advancement of the Negro in legitimate drama. Mr. Harris is a "buckeye" by birth, having been born on a farm in Pike county in 1864. His education was secured by his own efforts and exertions. He has traveled extensively and is well acquainted with the ways of the world. In 1885 he graduated with honors from the Springfield, O., high school. He is a constant reader and a deep thinker, and with his extensive traveling, he gained a practical education which he otherwise could not have obtained. About two years ago Mr. Harris conceived the idea that the dramatic stage needed a play written entirely for colored players, and through the influence of W. A. Seymour, of Hot Springs, Ark., a stock company has been formed, known as the Seymour & Harris Afro-American Dramatic company, with a capital stock of $10,000. Mr. Harris busy writing another play, "A Cuban Mystery," which we predict will meet with equal success.

Mr. L. Cooper, the Famous Double Bass and tuba player is now with T. J. Culligan, manager of Richards & Pringle's Famous Georgia Minstrels. Mr. Cooper has spent the greater portion of his life in the study of music and to-day is among the foremost of his race as a musician. Mr. Cooper boasts of no great teachers such as Guiseppi, Verdi, Francis Joseph Hayden and others but merely of experience which is known as



MR. LLOYD COOPER.

the best teacher. The knowledge he has gained has been by hard study and strict application of what he has studied. He is an excellent reader of music and stands high in his race on thorough bass having studied it most carefully. Too much praise can not be said of Mr. Cooper as a musician. He is also one who can boast of having no knockers so far as he knows. If there be any they play ground hog when Cooper is in town. He is a man of very few words and no argument at all. Merry Xmas to all friends.

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Foot and Mouth Disease.

The United States Agricultural Department has issued a bulletin on the foot and mouth disease among cattle, sheep and swine. The bulletin says that the disease was recently brought to this country from a foreign land, and that it now exists in Massachusetts and adjacent States.

The disease is an excessively contagious malady, peculiar to cattle, sheep, goats, deer and swine. Rarely is it transmitted to man. It is characterized by the eruption of vesicles or blisters in the mouth, upon the heels, or between the toes, and upon the teats or udder. The appetite is depressed, the milk flow diminishes, the animal loses condition and becomes lame. After a day or two the vesicles break, peel off, and leave a raw surface that may heal in a few days, or, especially, upon the feet and teats, may remain sore for a long time and lead to serious complications. The death rate is very low, but it attacks the whole herd and many animals are seriously damaged, so that the loss to a herd owner is heavy.

The following directions are given for the control or prevention of the disease:

"The most important matter is to prevent the infection of animals not yet exposed. This can be done by avoiding the purchase of affected stock; by excluding all outside animals from the herd or flock; by each person who comes near healthy stock avoiding contact with diseased animals or the places or things contaminated by them; by excluding visitors from the cow stable, sheep or hog pens, and by preventing the access of strange or stray animals, which may carry the virus on their feet or hair, although they are themselves in good health. Neither cows nor bulls should be moved from one place to another for service."

Winter Care of Stock.

When the average farm horse has passed through the days of harvest, it is quite as tired as the master and needs a vacation. During the late fall and early winter in sections where it is possible the pasture should be the vacation ground, but the mistake should not be made of keeping the horses in the pasture at night. Tired as they are from the long season of hard work they are in no condition to stand nights that are cool and sometimes stormy without protection. The old idea is that it will toughen them but this is pure fallacy. The horse even on the pasture should have a comfortable stable at night and and more or less grain food and fodder, according to the condition of the pasture. After the cool weather sets in so that the horse is in the stable all the time when not at work, some way should be provided so that it may have exercise daily, even if nothing more than walking it up and down the roadside. If one has a shed of good size on the farm such a place will be an ideal location in which to exercise the horse on stormy days. The stable should be light, well ventilated and made generally comfortable. Abundant bedding should be provided and the floor so arranged that the liquid excrement will be carried off or absorbed by chaff spread over the floor. The rations during the winter should be in accordance with the work done by the horse but they should always be sufficient to more than sustain life. It may seem rather senseless to say this but we all know that many farmers are in the habit of feeding the horses that do but little work in the winter, just as little rations as they dare. The result is the animal is not fit to do the heavy work of the spring, and if he does not break down entirely, is oftentimes seriously injured.

Balancing the Corn Ration.

So long as corn is more easily grown in our country than other graings, and so long as it is generally fed to all manner of stock, just so long must it be considered as the basis upon which all feeding of stocks rests. Anyone who has fed stock of anykind realizes that it is impossible to get the best results from feeding corn alone. Nor does the use of corn starch for roughage add materially to the ration, simply because the same ingredients are in both grain and stalk. Corn, with some roughage like sorghum hay, millet, cow pea hay or timothy, makes a fair ration although not so good as when more grains are fed with the corn and the roughage somewhat reduced. Thus a ration consisting of corn in some form, wheat bran cottonseed meal or linseed meal would make a ration that would be materially better than any one of the grains fed with the roughage alone and this applies with equal force if the animals are are in the dairy or are being fattened for the carcass market. A ration of two pounds each of corn meal, gluten meal and cotton seed meal with all the timothy hay that would be eaten, gives the animal a proportion of protein greater than almost any other combination, yet providing all the carbohydrates needed.

Protecting the Cow Sheds.

The average shed provided for stock, whether located in the barnyard or in the open, does not afford the best of winter protection usually, because it has to many cracks and because the roof is faulty. The following is a good way to make such a shed comfortable Build a rough frame of the desired size making it strong. Arrange this frame over the shed and thatch it heavily with meadow hay, salt hay or corn stalks This thatch may be put on the sides and ends as well and readily held in place with wire if some way can be provided to keep the stock from eating the material used. If there is danger of this it would pay to erect a temporary fence of wire so that the stock could not reach the fodder used in thatching. If one has no shed, the frame as suggested may be built and fastened against some building and if thatched will make a warm place for the stock when out of doors.

The Use of Fertilizer.

The farmers of Indiana spent over $2,000,000 for fertilizers in the last year, it is estimated, and the total consumption probably reached 100,000 tons.

Most of this large investment was made by southern Indiana, where the soil has been tilled longer than in northern Indiana, and where abounds the clay land that has less of the elements of plant growth than the predominant soil of other parts of the State.

The use of fertilizers increases from year to year, and if it does not pay the Indiana farmer is not entitled to his reputation for driving a good bargain The fertilizers in common use are supposed to bring results in the first crop, so the farmer does not have a wait long to determine whether an investment is profitable.

In sowing wheat it is customary to use 200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre. Fertilizer consisting of acid phosphate, tankage and a small per cent. of potash costs the farmer about $24 a ton, so it may be computed that $2.40 an acre is invested when wheat is sown. The yield of an acre must increase four or five bushels to pay for the investment. Fertilizer, however, is supposed to leave some permanent benefits to the soil and in some it is hoped that the worn soil will be brought up to a state of fertility that will require less expense to keep it productive.

Fertilizer is usually sown with wheat, the driller having attachments for that purpose. If clover is sown in the wheat in the spring it is also benefitted, and in turn the good clover crop, which ordinarily follows. If fertilizer is used when corn is sown, 200 pounds to the acre are put in the ground, but the common practice is to enrich the wheat ground.

Some farmers use acid phosphate only. This costs $13.00 or $14.00 a ton and most of it comes from Tennessee, Florida and South Carolina. It is made of a rock consisting chiefly of petrified bones of fish and other sea animal life The rock is ground, then treated with sulphuric acid, and acid phosphate results.

Ground bone from the packing houses is one of the best fertilizers, but the supply is very limited. It is said that ground bone is less satisfactory if quick results are desired, but that its beneficial effects are most lasting, several years being required to get all the elements of plant life out of it.

Another fertilizing product of the packing honse is what is known as tankage. This consists of blood and other refuse of butchered animals Tankage contains ammonia, or nitrogen, and phosphatic acid, and is often mixed with the acid phosphate from the Southern States which is said to be lacking in ammonia.

It is maintained that clay needs acid phosphate and ammonia or nitrogen, but that it and other Indiana soils have enough potash. Potash is imported from Germany and is too expensive for liberal use. Nitrate of soda, imported from South America, is also said to be too costly for extensive use.

Commercial fertilizers have been in use in Indiana at least twenty years. W. W. Stevens of Salem, president of the State Horticultural Society, who traveled in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio selling them for ten years, says they have been used in Indiana almost thirty years, but that only in recent years has their use been so extensive.

Mr. Stevens says a farmer obtains quick and profitable results in southern Indiana from acid phosphate. Bone dust, he says, lasts longer, for it takes it several years to become available for plant life.

Edward Kingsbury, a dealer in fertilizer, estimates that nine-tenths of the fertilizer used in Indiana is acid phosphate, and that 80 per cent. of it is sown with wheat. He says the farmer rarely objects when he pays the fertilizer bill and generally comes back for more. He regards this as proof that the farmer believes the investment brings profit.

In recent years farmers of White county, in the northern part of the State, have been using fertilizer with the corn crop. Grant, Hamilton and Boone are among the other northern Indiana counties to make use of it The use of fertilizer by gardeners is becoming extensive.

The Legislature of 1901 passed a law requiring dealers in commercial fertilizer to file with the State chemist the name of the fertilizer and the minimum percentage of nitrogen, of potassium oxide soluble in water, of phosphoric acid, and in the case of acidulated goods the minimum percentage of water, soluble and reverted phosphoric acid, and of insoluble phosphoric acid, which the manufacturer or party offering the fertilizer for sale guarantees the fertilizer to contain. The State chemist issues labels containing the facts set out in the certificate. If the State chemist finds less of the ingredients than the manufacturer or dealer claims, in the fertilizer offered for sale, the manufacturer or dealer is liable to a fine of from $50 to $100.

Clover is still a favorite plant for increasing the fertility of the soil by supplying nitrogen. In the last two or three years cowpeas have been used for the same purpose, and at the prent time they are in great favor.

Nuggets New and Novel.

Hot Springs Ark, Special.—Jerry McMillan, porter at the Plateau hotel of this city in an altercation with the night clerk (white) last week was shot and killed instantly by the clerk, who was tried and acquitted of the killing that same morning. Use your judgement how it would have turned out had the colored porter killed the clerk. Don't forget the Xmas number of The Freeman only ten cents. A grand New Year's entertainment will be given Jan. 1, by T. H. Price and others. Mrs. Scott while on her way down town last Saturday night met her husband, Jas. Scott and his sweetheart, Rena Smith, who had more than once given her trouble about her husband. Mrs. Scott pulled out a revolver with the intention of shooting the woman when her husband struck out his hand with the intention of saving the women, received the first ball in the brain, killing him instantly. As the woman turned to run, Mrs. Scott shot her four times in the body from which wounds she died a few hours afterward. Mrs. Scott gave herself up and is in jail. We are anxiously waiting to see what will be done.

INHABITANTS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Their Habits and Customs as Viewed by one of the "Boys in Blue."

Mr. Editor—Many of your readers have doubtless read a great deal about the Philippines Islands and their inhabitants. We all like to read about and hear of the habits and conditions of a foreign people, and especially so when the writer's own experiences are proofs of his observations.

The political, sociological and religious writers are molding the Philippines problems, and not infrequently some new writer, inspired thereby, steps from behind the curtains to play his part in the world's theater. But in what little I have to say I stand unbiased, uninfluenced. I have nothing to gain.

In the group of the fifteen hundred or more islands Luzon is the largest. Ticao, the smallest of which any account is given, contains an area of only 137 square miles. Many of the so-called islands are simply barren dots in the ocean.

Manila, the capital of Luzon and the metropolis of the archipelago, might favorably be compared with some proud and fashionable city of the Occident. Her streets and thoroughfares are identical with the features of many peoples. Her vaults of fortune are heavily ladened. Her prodigious churches, hotels and public buildings impose upon the gaze. The profusely illustrated galleries of art gladden the homesick soul. The street cars are drawn by the tought little native horses, and on the beautiful street, Luneta, hundreds of fine carriages and vehicles play before the view for a mile away. There are the complicated systems of reeking dives of sin and prostitution. The swinging and pillared bridges present a peculiar and original aspect of architecture and of chiseled art.

Many startling incidents and interesting events are linked with the history of this city. The storms of war have swept against her walls, but she has withstood those storms and has borne the weight of ages. She has been rocked in the battle and in the earthquake and has exhaled the deadly breath of plagues and epidemics. Her streets have been drenched with human blood and the voices of great battleships have echoed to her center from the mighty deep. The troubled waters roll on always against her shores and thunder on her ears.

It was on the Luneta, where, in 1896, Dr. Rizal, the greatest Filipino that ever lived, was shot by the soldiers of Spain in compliance with the decree and judgment of that kingdom. Dr. Rizal was a Mason, educator and man of letters, and advocated the progress of the moral, religious and educational developments of his people. He fell a martyr to a good cause, and to-day Americans join with Filipinos in honoring his birth and death.

EARLY HICKS,
Company F, 24th Infantry.
Fort Assinibone, Mont.

Opera House Burned.

Cheyenne, Wyo., notes—Subscribe for the Freeman. Several entertainments are being talked of for the holidays. Mrs Vina Campbell who has been dangerously sick is reported to be improving. Sam and Charley Hopkins, Mrs. Ollie Hopkins-Redd and her husband Will Redd of Ogden, Utah, will visit their parents in this city during Xmas. The beautiful opera house here burned to the ground Monday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The "Hottest Coon in Dixie" company was the last company to play an engagement at this popular playhouse. "Black Karl" of the "Hottest Coon in Dixie" company and wife were entertained with a dancing party at the A. O. U. W. Hall after the show, by a few of his old friends, among whom were T. Edward Gray, Senator Brown and others. Black Karl's work as a magician was clearly the feature of the show. Single copies of the Freeman can be had at T. Edward Gray's barber shop, 1714½ Ferguson street. Watch for the illustrated holiday number, price 10c.

News Notes from South Bend.

South Bend, Ind, Special.—Miss Minnie Chaviour of Columbus, O., after spending a week with her uncle, W. Mifflin, has returned Miss Lena Vaughn has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Anna James. Mr Jim Wilson of Michigan City, was in the city recently. Mrs. P. V. Wright, after a week's visit in this city, left for Logansport, Ind. Miss Callie James and Miss Cora Ash are on the sick list. Henry James, who was struck on the head, is getting along nicely.

SOME BOOKS.

The Vengeance of the Mob. By Sam A. Hamilton. The Abbey Press, New York. 206 pages, $1.00.

This story deals with contemporaneous history in the Southern States. The hero is a Northern man. He falls in love with a Southern girl. This girl reciprocates his affection, but owing to the fact that through her hot-headedness a mob was organized and wreaked summary vengeance upon an innocent Negro, the engagement was broken and the man and woman float sadly apart. The story is well told, and as a study of contemporaneous life in the South will do some good.

* * *

Stephen Holden. By Charles Felton Pidgin. L. C. Page & Co., Boston, Mass. 312 pages, $1.50.

This book, we think, will render humanity a real service. It deals with the temperance question in a sane and thoroughly sensible manner. It offers vivid suggestions for the permanent settlement of the liquor question. Those hackneyed features which characterize so-called "temperance literature" generally are not discovered in this work. What is said appeals to the mind and to the heart of the reader. It is a most skillfully worked out story with a good moral and plenty of thrilling incidents.

* * *

Constance Hamilton. By Lucy May Linsley Wyatt. The Abbey Press, 114 Fifth avenue, New York. 183 pages, 50 cents.

A fascinating little story with scenes first laid among Virginia plantation life and rural environment, afterward shifted to New York City. A good moral is pointed of a girl who arose from poverty to a station of power in the social world.

* * *

Practical Cooking and Serving. By Janet McKenzie Hill. Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York. 900 pages, $2.00.

This is a complete manual of cooking and serving. Its author is a celebrated expert. She has been at the head of the Boston Cooking School for a number of years as well as editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine. The scope of this work will meet every requirement of the housekeeper as well as the instructor of cooking.

* * *

Sermons. By The Very Reverend George Deshon, C. S. P. The Catholic Book Exchange, 120 West 60th street, New York. 500 pages, $1.00.

These sermons are arranged for all the Sundays of the ecclesiastical year and the principal festivals. They are very brief and pointed, and they deal with the practical problems of everyday life.

* * *

How to Attract the Birds. By Neltje Blanchan. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 224 pages, $1.35.

The author, whose pseudonym is Neltje Blanchan, makes in this beautiful book another valuable contribution to the list of nature books brought out by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., and which have attracted so much attention. These intimate, suggestive and charmingly written chapters are ornamented with a great number of extraordinary photographs, and form an altogether unique work on the almost untouched subject of making friends with the birds. This book will delight readers everywhere.

* * *

Praise. By Mark Guy Pearse. Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati, O. 179 pages, 25 cents.

This is one of the "Little Books of Devotion" issued by this house. It is a perfect gem. It is full of the wholesome and serious spirit of devotion and praise. "Praise" will serve as a fit companion to "Atonement" and "The Christianity of Jesus Christ," the latter by the same author.

WHY WALK DOWN TOWN?

I Have Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND NOTIONS AT DOWN TOWN PRICES,

M. P. KAUFFMAN, 542 Indiana Avenue.

Practical CHRISTMAS Presents

Chafing Dishes and Utensils, William Rogers Manufacturing Company's Silver-plated Ware, Sterling Silverware. A comple line of Carvers in Stag. Rubber, Ivory, Celluloid and Sterling Silver handles, with Steels and Carver's assistants to match

VONNEGUT HARDWARE CO.
120, 122 and 124 E. Washington Street.

FOR
Choice Meats and Christmas Poultry
GO TO THE
CHESTER MARKET, 250 Indiana Avenue.

A Simple Present for Christmas Gift!

ONE OF OUR HANDSOME
WALKING SKIRTS
Ready Made or Made to Order.
MADE IN ALL STYLES. Price, $1.48 to $15.00, Cash or on Payments.
GIVE US A CALL.
CAPITOL SUPPLY CO.
404 Indiana Avenue. Indianapolis, Ind.

Are You Short?

If so, we will loan you money on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, etc., leaving them in your possession.

This is the company that was organized for the express purpose of supplying the people of Indianapolis with money at the very lowest possible rates and making payments within reach of all. Try our new Building Association Plan arranged in fifty weekly payments. $25 00—Weekly Payments Only 60c. $50.00—Weekly Payments Only $1.20. Other amounts in same proportion. We also make loans Watches and Diamonds, allowing partial payments to reduce the cost, and to salaried people on their individual note. Most reliable place in the city.

CENTRAL LOAN CO.
Room 208 Stevenson B'ld'g, Second Floor—front room. 15 E. Washington St

Man's Main Maladies Mastered This is the title of very valuable and justly popular Book for men. It contains a scientic and yet simple discourse on Male Diseases—the cause, the nature, the effect, and the best methods of curing Varicocele Stricture, Blood Poison, Nervous Debility and associate diseases and weaknesss of Men. No man should be without it; you can have it free by describing your troubles to its author, the acknowledged American Authority and Master Specialist on Male Diseases. DR. N. K. KING, 522 Pine street, suite 1, St. Louis, Mo Call or write. This book sent FREE in plain sealed enveloped, postpaid.

MADAM McNAIRDEE-MOORE

The gifted Clairvoyant, the great female wonder, born with the double (caul) veil, she is one of the old ancient Southern Clairvoyants of New Orleans. She's a living Phrenologist and Physiogomist. She tells plainly what you are best adapted for in life by reading your brains and mind. With a grasp of her hand she gives you a coil of influence to enable you to overcome all bad luck. She has made thousands of homes happy. Read the fifth chapter ix verse of St. Matt: "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God." She reunites the separated, makes peace where there is confusion. Your husband or wife will never become angry or your sweet heart forsake you. But will love you better and marry you sooner it you will only heed this lady's consultation. Read what several ladies of your city say, "Yes, we believe the a Godsend to our city; my husband and I had been seperated over a year and just think since I called on this lady, he returned today, we are together and happy." This young lady says: "The one loved refused to call or write me; I called on this lady and we are now engaged." You can't afford to miss consulting this gifted lady; she is gifted to read characters. She challenges the world to excell her advice on love, losses business, family and financial troubles. Re-unites the separated causes speedy marriage with the one of your choice. No cards allowed in her place of business; no one's ill wishes filled; strictly a Christian lady and depends entirely on her heavenly gift. If you are painful or ailing, think you have been witchcrafted go to see her. She spent eight years in the Jungles of Africa and has traveled through 34 states doing good wherever she went. Read St. John, 9th chap. 33d ver: "If this man is not of God he could do nothing.

Three parlors so arrainged that you meet no friends nor strangers: everything confidential. Owing to such crowds you may call night or day. Permanently located. Send money by postal order or Registered letter

I, for one, as one in the midst. My heart ached from the cruel treatment of my husband and the way he would throw away his time and money until I consulted this wonderful lady. It will soon be a year. Through her he has become a loving husband; and today he presents me with a lovely lot on which he will in the spring erect a home. Tongue can't praise her too highly

A LADY of New Iberia, La.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1902.

Madame McNairdee, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Madame.—Your letter like a ray of sunshine, came duly to hand and I am very pleased with it, for every word of it were true; I am sorry that I did not write to you months ago. I enclose $6 00 for your service, hoping that you may be successful in bringing about desired results. I feel quite sure that you can. I am very sorry to hear of your being ill, and sincerely hope your speedy recovery. Sincerely yours,

ETTA LAWRENCE.

26 Scotts street.

Molino, Fla., Nov. 14, 1902.

Madame:—You are the proper person in the proper place. All that you say is true and all you do is good. May God bless you.

F J.

Guntersville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1902.

I tried Mme. McNardee and find that she is well up to her profession. She will tell things to come, and they will come as predicted. It will pay people to try her who want to know many things in the future.

WRITE HER AT ONCE FOR ALL INFORMATION.

There is no doubt of this lady's prophetic power. She is a living phrenologist, palmist and a natural born clairvoyant to which thousands will testify. She is a God send to our country—born with a gift that no one can dictate. Tell you every incident of your past and present life and put you on the road of success both financially and physically if you will only heed her instructions. I called on her when the one I love had gone I knew not where and he returned at once, and today I am his dear wife.

A LADY of Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

Madame.—I feel it my duty to do this for you are all you advertise. Just think my husband and I have been separated 2 years; I called on you in September and in a week's time he returned and married me, and I can't praise you too much. Ladies that are heart-broken by family troubles, love affairs and bad luck until it seem that life is a blank, call or write to this dear lady, she will do you good; she will tell you to trust God and she will do the balance, and she will.

A LADY of Rossland, B. C.

Dear Sisters and Brothers—Call on her when you can, she will be please to meet you and will when ever you wish to. She devotes her entire time for the welfare of the people believing God will reward her She will make your very soul glad to hear her talk of heaven for she writes such soul searching letters, tells you how to make home happy. Please always enclose stamp for answer. Here she is as she looks today and a bride three weeks

N.B.—Send lock of hair accompanied by one dollar ($1.00) and receive full life reading. Clip this ad.

608 N. West Street, cor. Indiana Ave.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
MADAME McNAIRDE-MOORE,

The Freeman papers can be found every Saturday at Lou. Washington's restaurant and lunch-room, 5528 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ill.; phone 1154. Isaac Toulbert, News Agent.

THE GRAND FOUNTAIN OF THE UNITED ORDER OF TRUE REFORMERS

is the leading colored Fraternal Society of the United States. It was organised January 1881 by William H. Browne and chartered in April 1883 under the laws of the State of Virginia with headquarters at Richmond, Va. Its membership is both male and female and consists of all persons of good health from fourteen to sixty years of age. Its membership of 60,000 is divided into Fountains and Circles. It pays sick benefits from $1.50 to $2.50 per week and pays death benefits from $24.50 to $1,000.00.

BENEFITS PAID.

Total benefits paid to date: Sick Dues, $1,500,000.00; Death Benefits, $714,378.75.

SENIOR FOUNTAINS.

A Fountain may be organized consisting of twenty or more persons not over fifty years of age paying a joining fee of from $4.60 to $5.10 each. The monthly dues are not less than thirty-five cents in rural districts and not less than fifty cents per month in towns and cities and a semi annual tax of forty cents paid in January and July of each year. Sick benefits paid are from $1.50 to $2.50 per week, while death benefits range from $75.00 to $125.00. A Fountain may be organised in any locality on application to Rev. W. L. Taylor, G. W. Master, or to any of his authorized deputies.

ROSEBUDS.

For the proper training of the young and their development in thrift, industry and brotherly love, there has been formed a Children's Department known as the Rosebuds. Twenty or more children not less than three nor more than fourteen years of age may from a Rosebud, upon the payment of $1.00 each. This department like the Senior Fountain pays sick benefits from $1.00 to twenty five cents per week and death benefits from $24.50 to $37.00. The monthly dues are fifteen cents per month.

CLASSES.

Persons desiring to leave their beneficiaries at death a larger amount than is paid from Fountain department take out policies in one or more of the Classes of the Mutual benefit degree. The members of this degree are devided into Circles and pay joining fees and dues according to the following tables:

CLASS "B" TABLE

AGES.	Joining Fee.	Value of Certificate after 1 yr	Value of Certificate after 1 yr	Annual Dues	Q'rterly Dues
14 to 25	$ 2 50	$ 200 00	$ 100 00	$ 4 75	$ 1 20
25 to 30	2 75	200 00	100 00	4 75	1 20
30 to 35	3 00	200 00	100 00	4 75	1 20
35 to 40	3 25	200 00	100 00	5 70	1 43
40 to 45	3 50	140 00	70 00	5 79	1 43
45 to 50	3 75	115 00	58 00	6 65	1 66
50 to 55	4 00	90 00	45 00	6 65	1 66
55 to 60	4 25	65 00	33 00	7 60	1 90

CLASS "E" TABLE.

AGES.	Joining Fee	Value of Certificate after 1 yr	Value of Certificate before 1 yr	Annual Dues	Q'rterly Dues
14 to 25	$ 5 00	$ 500 00	$ 250 00	$ 9 50	$ 2 50
25 to 30	5 25	500 00	250 00	9 50	2 40
30 to 35	5 50	500 00	250 00	9 50	2 40
35 to 40	5 75	500 00	250 00	10 40	2 60
40 to 45	6 00	450 00	225 00	10 40	2 60
45 to 50	6 25	400 00	200 00	11 40	2 85
50 to 60	6 50	350 00	175 00	11 40	2 85

CLASS "M" TABLE.

AGES.	Joining Fee	Value of Certificate	Annual Dues	Quarterly Dues
14 to 30	$ 11 00	$ 1000 00	$ 21 00	$ 5 25
30 to 35	12 00	1000 00	22 00	5 50
35 to 40	12 00	900 00	23 00	5 75
40 to 45	13 00	800 00	24 00	6 00
45 to 50	13 00	700 00	25 00	6 25

REGALIA.

The members of the Fountains and Rosebuds of the organization wear no expensive regalia. The regalia of the organization is simple and its cost within the reach of all, costing from 10 cents to $350 the same is made by the organization in what is known as the Regalia Department.

THE SAVINGS BANK.

In March 1888, there was granted by the Legislature of Virginia, a charter to the Savings Bank of the Grand Fountian United Order of True Reformers, capital stock $100,000.00. The bank commenced bussiness April 3rd, 1889, and from that time down to the present has steadily increased in volume of business. It now has a paid-up capital stock of $100,000.00. From the humble sum of $1.268.69 deposited the first day the bank opened for business in 1889, the deposits have grown to $350,858.00, and the volume of business transacted amounts to $6,190,141.47. During the financial panic of 1893, the Savings Bank of the Grand Fountain was the only bank in the city of Richmond that did not cease to pay cash on all checks presented while the majority of other banks were using script and clearing-house checks. This bank had its origin in the brain of William W. Browne an ex-slave of Habersham county, Ga. The banking house is located at 604 N. Second Street, Richmond, Va., Rev. W. L. Taylor, President; R. T. Hill, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

The Real Estate Department has charge of all the real property to the amount of $225,221 65, situated in various States, consisting of 18 magnificent buildings used as halls, 8 dwellings, 1 hotel, 5 stores and 3 farms. It also has under its control 16 large buildings leased by it.

This department is under the management of Lawyer J. C. Robertson, Chief of Real Estate and Attorney for the organization, with offices at 604 N. Second street, Richmond, Va.

REFORMER'S MECANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

Was chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia on the 14th day of December 1899 with principal office in the city of Richmond, Va. The purpose of this Association is to conduct stores (wholesale and retail) buy and sell real property, manage and control hotels, manufacturing establishments, and general business. The Association has in operation Hotel Reformer, 900 N. Sixth street, Richmond, Va. It is a modern up-to-date structure, heated by steam, cold and hot water baths, also electric cars passing the door. This hotel has accommodation for 150 guests. Mr. A. W. Holmes is manager and Mr. T. W. Taylor is clerk. It has in operation a system of five stores, located as follows: Richmond, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Manchester, Va.; Portsmouth, Va.; and Roanoke, Va. The first of these stores, at Richmond, Va., was opened April 3rd, 1900. It emyloys a force of eighteen men, runs three delivery wagons, and during the first year did $50,000 worth of business. The other stores have been established since and have been equally as prosperous. The General Manager of the system of stores is Mr. B. L. Jordan, headquarters at 608 N. Second street, Richmond, Va. This Association was formed on the plans and recommendations made by Rev. W. L, Taylor, its President.

THE REFORMER PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Issues a weekly journal, THE REFORMER, which has a circulation of 12,000. This paper is published in the interest of the race, and discusses the leading questions of the day. The subscription price is $1 per year, or 5c per single copy. The office is equipped with modern up-to-date machinery, run by electricity. It can print anything from a visiting card to a poster 12 by 62 inches. Fine job-work of every class and description is made a specialty at lowest prices. Mr. E. W. Brown is Editor and Business Manager, office 608 N. Second street, Richmond, Va. Correspondence solicited and agents wanted.

OLD FOLKS' HOME

In September 1893, Rev. William W. Brown recommended the formation and establishment of Old Folks' Homes for the benefit of the old and decrepid members of the race. Since that time the valuable farm known as Westham, consisting of 634¼ acres, located six miles from Richmond, Va., on the historic "James" has been purchased at a cost of $14,400. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad runs through the farm and Westham Station is located on it. Adjoining this farm is Westhampton Park, one of the most pleasant resorts in the South in summer. It is reached in a few minutes from Richmond by the Westhampton Electrict Railway and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

As this home is for the benefit of the whole race, the co-operation of all charitable friends is prayfully solicited. All contributions, donations and bequeaths of every character will be very thankfully received. Mr. T. W. Taylor is chief in charge of the Old Folks' Homes, offices at 608 N. Second street, Richmond, Va.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

REV. W. L. TAYLOR, G. W. M. **W. P. BURRELL, G. W. S.**

604-6-8 N. 2nd St., RICHMOND, VA.

Booker T. Washington has purchased a number of Angora goats, to be assigned to his breeding stock farm at the Tuskegee, Institute.

R. B. Russell, editor of the Maxton Blade, is dead. He was one of the first men of the race in North Carolina to own and operate a printing establishment.

W. R. Lover has been appointed to a position in the city treasury of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the first colored man ever receiving an appointment to that office in that city.

Hon. Edward H. Morris, of Memphis, Tenn., grand master of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, was elected to the Illinois State Senate by a majority of 15, 000 votes.

There will be one colored man in the newly-elected legislature of West Virginia. His name is J. M. Ellis, from Mount Hope. He is a graduate of the law department of Howard University.

The General Educational Board, has made a contribution to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the purpose of having a large summer institute held at Tuskegee during the coming summer.

Prof. S.S. Lynch, a superior educator of the colored race, and for eight years professor of mathematics and language in the Central Mississippi College at Kosciusko, Miss., has resigned that position to take charge of the high school at Bogue Chitto, Miss.

Captain Charles Young, the colored officer of the Ninth Cavalry, who will infuture be stationed at the Presidio, was a great favorite on the Sheridan coming from Manila to San Francisco, and was in great demand. His skin is of th darkest hue of the race, but he is exceedingly clever, a West Point graduate, and a pianist of rare ability.

Two years ago the Central Mississippi College at Kosciusko, Miss, was nearly two thousand dollars in debt. At a recent meeting of trustees of that institution it was found that the indebtness had all been paid except two hundred dollars. Such a showing anywhere is a most certain indication that the day of educational desire is dawning for the race and clothed in brightness.

The Arkansas Baptists brought $10, 042 35 to their Annual Convention held in Pine Bluff, just two weeks ago. They have learned to do by doing and the raising of the large amount for missionary and educational purposes is not only a tribute to the wise leadership they enjoy but also to their liberality and generosity. Every pastor in the state seemed to answer the roll call and he was never happier than when he paid his own personal offering to the work It was indeed a joyous meeting and the spirit of the Convention was excellent from beginning to end.

"The University of Georgia has coming to it a legacy of between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000. Dr. Charles McCoy, at one time a member of the faculty of the university, bequathed at his death, which occured in Baltimore about twenty years ago, $20,000 to the institution with the provision that the sum, which was invested in railroad stocks should be compounded annually at the rate of interest obtainable until his youngest grandson should become 21 years old At that time several of Dr. McCoy's children were very young and it is probable that the term of years which the condition embraces will exceed seventy-five years. Treasurer A. L. Hull of the university has estimated that the amount will be at the time the university may claim it between $6, 000,000 and $8,000, 000, and his estimate is bassed upon quite a low rate of interest.

THE DOCTOR.

SMALL PILLS.

TAKE ONE EVERY HOUR.

TIP TO HOUSE WIVES —In order to prevent lamp-chimneys from cracking put them in cold water and bring the water to a boil, then set it off the stove and let it cool; tak chimney out, polish it, and it is ready for use.

000

Brown wrapping paper soaked in vinegar and applied to bruises will reduce swelling and discoloration.

000

If in any way your eye or any part of your face should come in contact with your husband's fist, violent enough to mar your beauty, bathe affected part in hot milk and then apply raw beefsteak, which will prevent discoloration.

000

Drop hard boiled eggs in cold water as soon as they are done and the yolks will not turn black.

000

Many house wives, although good cooks, are defficient, however, when it comes to baking sweet potatoes. If properly baked the potatoes will cook thoroughly and the skin will be soft. The way to cook sweet potatoes is to wash them, take some lard and grease the potatoes, then put them in oven and bake.

000

Corn bread like mother used to make never fail to please. We "chillums" used to call it "shortened" bread, also "egg" bread.

000

Don't forget to wash your face, comb your hair, discard that soiled wrapper and apron; use a little powder, and be looking "sweet" when "hubby" comes.

000

Egg Salad—Boil six eggs hard, cut into halves, remove the yolks, mash fine; add two tablespoonfuls of fine chopped ham, one-half teaspoonful of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Fill each half of the white with this mixture and put one teaspoonful of mayonnaise dressing or Durkee's dressing on each. Serve on small five inch plates garnished with celery or parsley.

000

Read the Ladies' Home Journal and if you observe closely you will catch on to many little things that will aid you in beautifying your home.

Home is just what you make it. Why not make it a happy home?

000

Take down some of those pictures representing the white race and substitute pictures of your race leaders.

000

Don't allow peddlers and agents to force or fool you into buying every time they come around.

000

What is the use to burden your husband down in debt buying a piano when there is no one to play (on) it except dust?

000

How do you think you would look with a $15 hat, $20 cloak, $2 pair of shoes and a $3 skirt?

000

Don't air your personal affairs to all your neighbors. A person that will talk about themselves will, of course, talk about their neighbors. Blessed is the peacemaker.

Georgia Happenings.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Quite an interesting meeting of the Rising Sun Lodge No. 23, A. F. and A. M., was held Thursday night, Dec. 11, it being the annual election of officers. Rising Sun lodge is one of the strongest Masonic lodges in this section, and its officers are men of the foremost rank of the race. Prof. O. A. Combs has made quite an addition to Bethel A. M. E. church choir recently by adding several new instruments. It is conceded that it is the best choir in the city. Rev H. H. Proctor, the learned divine of the First Congregational church, has been selected by the Historical Society to deliver the Emancipation address on the first of January at Ebernezer Baptist church. Dr. C. W. Newton has just closed a very successful conference year at Bethel church. Col. W. A. Pledger and L. L. Lee leave for Philadelphia about the first of the year on business connected with the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Camilla, Ga., Special.—For some time the leading and industrious part of the race have been trying, in various ways, to bring about union and good moral training. One of the grand organizations is the Negro Wealth and Progressive Association. Rev. M. Philips its president, is a man of sound judgment and good thinking faculties. The Negroes of this county, this year, pays tax on more than 25,000 acres of land valued at nearly a quarter of a million dollars, showing an increase of forty per cent over 1890. The wealthiest men of the race are all farmers. Rev. C. T. James of the 9th district, one of the leading farmers of the county, made it all on the farm, although he is pastor in charge of the First Baptist church here. For the last five years society has grown numerous and has brought more love as they go. Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Mr. John Crawford and Miss Ola Clayton. They are both very popular. Miss Mary Loveanna Oliver of Arlington, Ga., is visiting Bob Hampton. Prof. J. T. Saunders of Valdosta, Ga., is in the city. He is State Representative for the Young People's Union of Nashville, Tenn. Owing to the bad weather not many attended the Albany carnival. If not, why not call on King Burns for The Freeman, the only agent in the city.

Cures Weak Men Free

A Simple Home Treatment Which Never Fails to Restore Full Strength and Vigor of Youth

SENT FREE TO ALL

There is no longer any need for men to suffer from lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., when it can be cured almost like magic in the privacy of your own home and restore small weak organs to their strength and vigor of youth by a new discovery which any man can use. Simply send your name and address to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 753 Hull Building, Detroit Mich., and they will gladly send you the Doctor's full prescription free and everything necessary for a quick and lasting cure.

The following taken from their daily mail shows what men say who have taken advantage of this grand free offer.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date, I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory.

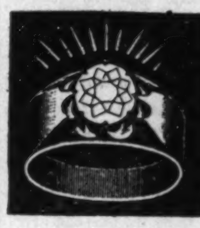
"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men."

Don't stop to wonder how they can afford to do all this, but send to-day; the offer is genuine and the prescription will be sent by return mail in a perfectly plain envelope absolutely free, just as stated. Write to-day and soon you'll be happy.

Bar-Keeper's Friend Metal Polish

One-pound Box 25 cts, at Druggists and Dealers.

GENUINE DIAMOND



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SATURDAY, DEC, 27, 1902.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

To our patrons, the world over, we extend greetings and Christmas cheer. Our New Year's resolution in the main will not differ from that of other years. But, like the fashions, gradual change creeps in the racial conditions as time progresses, which change calls for the re-erection of lines, modified patterns and adjusted policies to accord.

In other years the principles of this paper, as enunciated through its editorial columns, have been for the uplifting of the race along all lines and to harmonize the jarring discords between it and the surrounding people, feeling more the possibility, owing to the wide field of circulation than to any self-conceded ability. But with the ability possessed, the effort, feeble or otherwise, will be based on right as God gives us to see it—RIGHT! HUMANITY! GOD!

It will appear to the casual observer that the last year has not been as big with hope as other years, and as it refers to that completer citizenship the most optimistic has not had much evidence in kind to confirm their faith indeed the future, from a civil standpoint, is not assuring, and if it were not for the glints of light that sometimes shoot athwart a cumulus sky—the fleeting promises of hope—the race would have small reason to take fresh courage as the years roll by.

The race must place its hope in that growing list of strong men who are not blinded by the immediate conditions, who rent the future's drapery, peering down the coming vista, taking cognizance of the frightful mien, smoothing back its ruffled front. President Theodore Roosevelt and ex-President Grover Cleveland have spoken as becomes those that stand in commanding places. The Negro is too large a factor in the country not to be considered; we want no dreams of Nat Turner. These men are as truly saviors, if they save as Lincoln or Christ. If these men with their broader notions, standing on a platform of brotherly love and world sympathy, sympathy for the crushed and sore, if these cannot save, who can? But they can save; they must save; their order must increase: those of larger vision; greater love, encompassing the whole round world. It is the tendency of the age; the churches decree it—the crusade of brotherly love—silent as drifting snow, determined as Godfrey and Peter, the hermit, and as "invincible" as the Spanish Armada for the restoration of man to his Eden.

In speaking before the Independent Club of Buffalo, N. Y., last week, Judge Emory Speer said:

"It is undeniably true that the political attitude of the Southern people toward the government was directly ascribable to the swift bestowal by the reconstruction acts of unlimited manhood suffrage upon the members of the African race, which, he asserted, was no part of Lincoln's plan for the restoration of the Union. The solution of the race problem, said Judge Speer, would be found in the enactment of impartial laws for white and black men alike, which would admit to the franchise the intelligent, the upright and the responsible of both races and exclude the venal, the ignorant and the worthless."

Count Judge Emory Speer, also, as one that stands on the broad platform of humanity. Passing over the Lincoln phase, and to which we take no exception, the judge is but voicing the opinion of the progressive age. We cannot afford to take exception to the theory if the practice never obtains. An intelligent citizenship is the country's safe-guard. Disfranchisements that are meant to promote it, and not for the purpose of defeating a part of the citizens of their God-given, country-vouched rights, will not be protested by the Negroes. They do not wish to be made the butt of class legislation by a superior people, who should rely on their superiority for the prevention of infringement on their social domain, if it be menaced. Negroes are willing to suffer from disfranchising acts, but they do not care to suffer alone.

The circles of social influences do not need to intersect, as we said on another occasion. Society regulates itself, and when it comes to things of that kind, self-reliance is a greater preventative than bolts and bars. "To dare" is a dangerous infinitive in the American lexicon. But we can not see any reason for moving across lines erected out of tradition, condition and prejudice, when we know the fearful cost

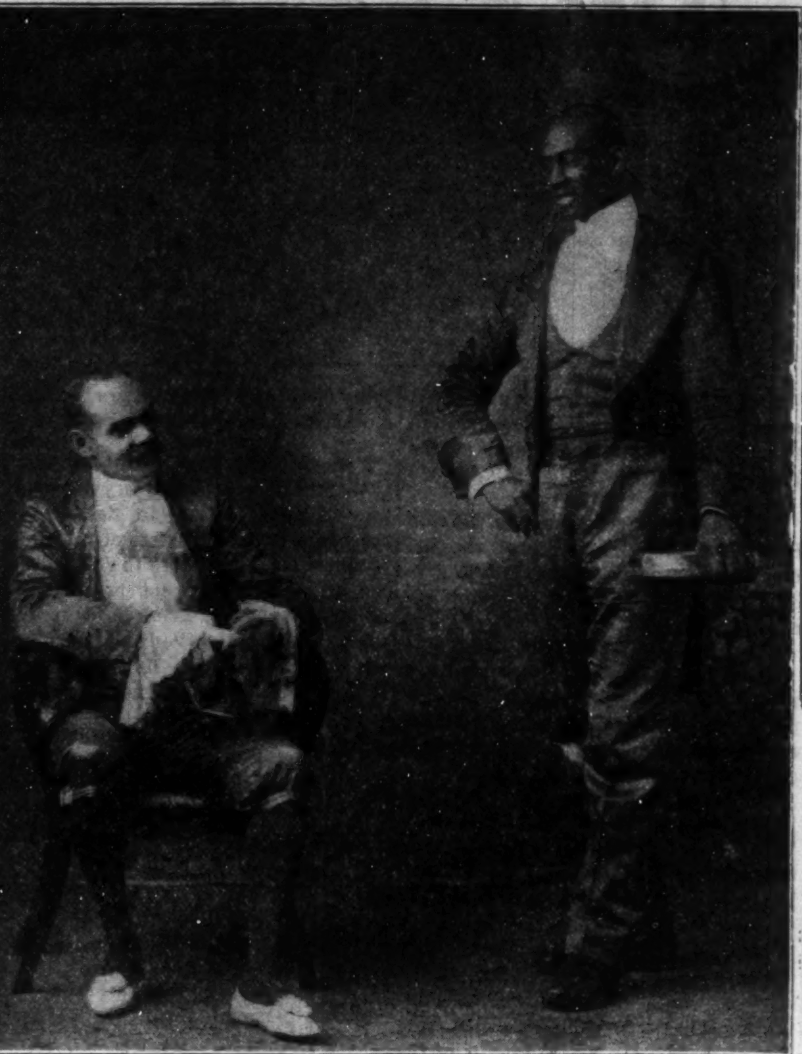
Educationally, the Negro race of America is making progress, not as rapid as that of a dozen years ago but steady progress. The slump is due to the same that affects the markets; the supply is greater than the demand. The schools are turning out well equipped young men and women, who have plenty of theory but no practice. Commercialism is an engrafted institution on the Negro race, and as yet it has not taken well. Consequently the output of schools find but little opportunity to be employed. The Negro in business is an improving quantity, however, and promises much in the near future. The attempt to leave the fields is not commendable, a false notion prevails as to the nobility of labor. Senator Fairbanks brought out that beautiful theory a short while back while addressing the colored Y. M. C. A., of this city—it is a pleasure to labor and possess.

We have the greatest respect for Booker T. Washington and the work he is doing. Cavilers and detractors seek to impress the idea that the work of his great institution is not helpful. But an unworthy institution could not succeed. He has defined the status of his school and given out his views concerning education in general, insisting that those who are abundantly able to be educated, ought to be abundantly educated. In theory, he opposes Greek and bare feet; "so do we." He educates according to the mass condition and would not be helpful if he did otherwise. Because white people may agree with him or because his ideas are concurrent with their prejudices, it does not lessen the value of his work. That work as well as other work must be done.

Finally, it may be said that the tendency and trend of the race from a civil standpoint is vague and unsatisfactory, but hopeful, if we are to take such men as Messrs. Roosevelt, Cleveland and Speers as indices. Educationally, it is all that ought to be expected under the circumstances. Morally, it is about the same as most lowly races who give vent and play to their feeling in lieu of something worthier to entertain their minds.

P. B. R. Hendrix sends the following notes from Chicago:—Love's Theatrical Exchange, 336 Twenty-seventh street.—Why so many of the profession condemn the criticism of Sylvester Russell against some of the different organizations and performers, I do not know. If they would stop and consider that in order to stop more dinner meals from passing over his head than there are freight trains going South, he has to resort to such unpopular sentiments or the funeral car would be backing up to his door. When a man tries to use the criticism he does against such comedians as Williams & Walker, is an aspirant for Kankakee. Now if you place him behind a lunch counter and let him yell "pork!" and he is at home; but when he goes to using his opinion in the theatrical world, he is as far from it as African quarter is from an American dollar. I don't blame you Sylvester, get by if you can, but don't make a fool of yourself trying to do so. Don't get foolish ideas in your head and then have them published. Your mental faculties will become so softened by your unstrenuous efforts to become a critic, that you will be a traveling agent for a lunatic asylum. Outside of your flow of oratory there is nothing to you. Back, back to the woods and change your clothing.—Daddy Love's Exchange has been very busy this week, owing to the fact that quite a number of professional people are in the city. They all come to see Daddy.—The quartette with "On the Swanee River" company, which opened at the Alhambra last Sunday, is very clever.—A band of ten pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Gilliam, has joined the "Hottest Coon in Dixie" company.—Williams & Stevens are filling their Vandeville house to its fullest every night. They send regards to all in the profession.—Several of the boys who were out with the Lew Tigner Minstrel organization, which unfortunately failed, returned to Chicago last Saturday. The boys are all looking well.—Mrs. Harry Prampin has the consolation of knowing that as a cornet soloist, she is second to none. She has gained favor with Chicago hearers.—James Johnson, the prize fighter, who so successfully put Gardner to wondering in 'Frisco, is in the city meeting friends and making others in the theatrical world. Daddy has influenced him to become an actor, and may star him as Uncle Tom or little Eva. Even at that he is a good all around fellow. Harry Peppers is with him. James is making a great impression in the feminine world.—The Aeolian quartette, which was recently organized, is giving the best satisfaction at all their entertainments. Any one desiring their service can find them by addressing Wm. Dixon, 3228 Dearborn street. They have in connection a female quartette, the finest ever heard. The male quartette consists of the following: Cornelius Pierce, 1st tenor; Charles Williams, 2d tenor; William Dixon, 1st bass; A. A. Brown, 2d bass. The members of the female quartette are: Mme. Patsie Dean Brown, 1st soprano; Mrs. Thos. Crump, 2d soprano; Miss Mamie Lewis, alto; Mme. Della Blake Ridgeway, contralto. We wish them success.

DESDUNES AND HARRIS



Doubled in April Ninety-Nine
Each successful in his line.
Sorry have not learned it all
Don't intend, ain't got the gall.
Unique in our every move
Now this assertion we can prove
Engaged to always make them laugh,
Solve the problem you'll know our path
And
Hogan says that we are there,
All men are judged. Ain't that fair?
Russell has not seen us yet,
Rubber goods can stand the wet.
In our hearts we wish all well,
So bye bye boys, time will tell.

REV. H C. COTTON.

The subject of this brief sketch, Rev. H. C. Cotton, of Belle Alliance, La., 1852. He was educated in the public schools of his town, and was converted and baptized into the fellowship of the was born in Bayou Sara, La., August 6, Independent Baptist Cchurch May 10, 1871. Believing himself called of God to preach the gospel, and feeling the need of a better education, he entered the theological department of Leland University in 1884, and re-entered in 1886. He was at the same time pastor of what is the Mount Zion Baptist Church, of White Castle, La. He was unanimously called to serve as its pastor in 1884, and very acceptably served them as such for nearly two years. He served as one of the four state missionaries for almost two years. August, 1885, he was called to his present charge, the Israel Baptist Church, of Belle Alliance, La. He has served as moderator of the Fifth District Missionary Baptist Association for twelve years. During his administration and principally through his influence and efforts the Houma Academy was built, notwithstanding his own large local educational work. He was three times unanimously elected president of the Louisiana Missionary Bapist State Convention, and was universally loved by his brethren for his Christian example and impartiality as a presiding officer. He retired from office against the wishes of the entire convention. He has served on the trustee board of Leland University for nine years, and has served in many more important positions in the State. The Israel Baptist Church, which he is now pastoring, is one of the largest and most influential Baptist churches in the State. It has built and organized five other Baptist churches in the last twenty-five years. His church contributes for missionary and educational work more than $200 annually. Elder Cotton is one of the most successful pastors in the State. He is a man of great ability, a devoted Christian and faithful husband. Elder Cotton enjoys the respect and confidence of his brethren all over the country.

Prof. P. J. Sims. Principal of the Second District School at Ebenezer.

Mr. Sims came to Ruston, his present home in 1896, with a common country school education. He entered the Ruston Normal Institute the same year. He also began teaching in the public and district schools the same year. He has held the following posi-

tion, viz., janitor and teacher in the Ruston Normal Institute for three years. He then turned his attention to the mercantile establishment in Monroe, with the Hon. D. C. Hill, but being impressed and overrun by the continual calls from his many friends to teach in the district schools and raise fallen humanity, he resigned the position and again accepted his same position in the school room where he now presides as principal of the Ebenezer Union School. He is also secretary of the Liberty Hill Baptist Association of northern Louisiana.

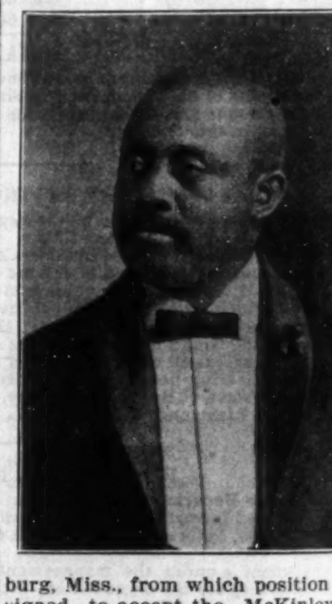
It is confessed by both white and colored that Mr. Sims has for the past six years been among the leading public school teachers of northern Louisiana. He is regarded by the superintendent of public education as one of the best teachers in the State.

Mr. Sims is also a noted church worker, and has done much for the upbuilding of the condition of the poor colored mothers, fathers and ignorant children in the rural districts of his State.

When his school closes he at once starts out on his own expense through the rural districts and spends the greater portion of his time in calling great congregations together and then lecturing to them. Mr. Sims owns a lot in Allen Greene, near the industrial school. He also engages in farming and live stock raising. He is at present reading law, which he anticipates entering in the near future.

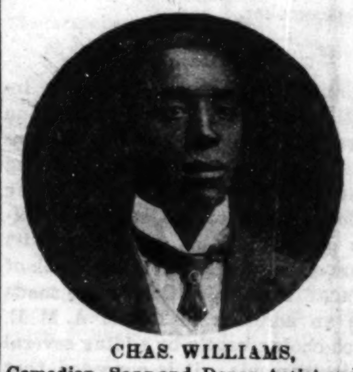
Mr. W. R. Harris.

The subject of this sketch, W. R. Harris, was born in Handover county, Virginia, forty-two years ago. He attended the public schools of Ashland, Va., several years, and at an early age went to Earboro, N. C., where he was employed as salesboy in a combination store, in which position, on account of his alertness and assiduity, made many friends. In the meantime he attended night school, proving himself a very diligent student. He was next employed as dish carrier at the old "Ford's Hotel," Richmond, Va., and there received his first instructions in the art of waiting. After spending some time at the Fords and summer resorts he took up his abode in Baltimore, Md., being employed in the best hotels of that city. At nineteen he found himself in charge of the Mount Vernon Hotel, of Baltimore, the then leading European house of that city, and has since served as headwaiter in the following hotels: St. James and Rennert, Baltimore, Md., respectively, three and two years: Colonade and Gladstone, Philadelphia, four and two years, respectively; Hollenden, Cleveland, six years; Louisville, Louisville, ten; Burnet House, Cincinnati; The English, Indianapolis; Carroll, Vicks-

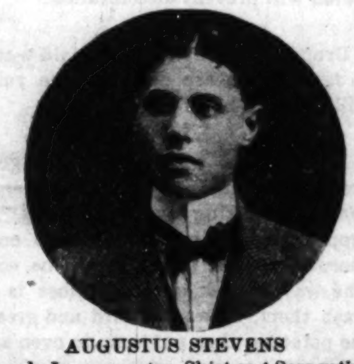


burg, Miss., from which position he resigned to accept the McKinley. Mr. Harris bears the enviable distinction of resigning from the above houses against the wishes of the proprietors of the same.

WILLIAMS AND STEVENS......



CHAS. WILLIAMS,
Comedian, Song and Dance Artist and Old Man Impersonator.

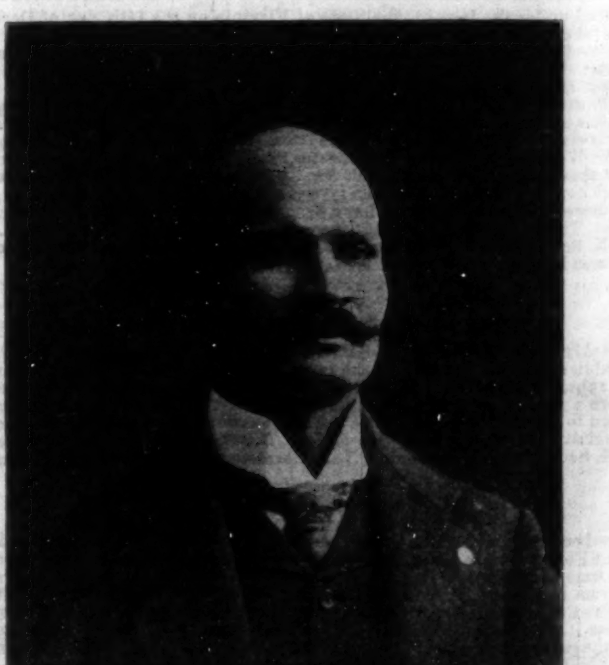


AUGUSTUS STEVENS
Female Impersonator, Skirt and Serpentine dancer, Soubrette and Old Lady.

"A DARKEY SCRIMMAGE."

"A PARTNER WANTED."

The above photos are correct likenesses of Williams & Stevens, the youngest and cleverest team to day before the public. Mr. Williams as a comedian is one among the best. He is manager of one of the leading vaudeville houses of Chicago. Mr. Stevens the female impersonator is said by press and public to be the best. They are both hard workers, sober and reliable, using their own original stuff. Will be at liberty after Feb. 20, 1903.



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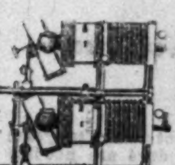

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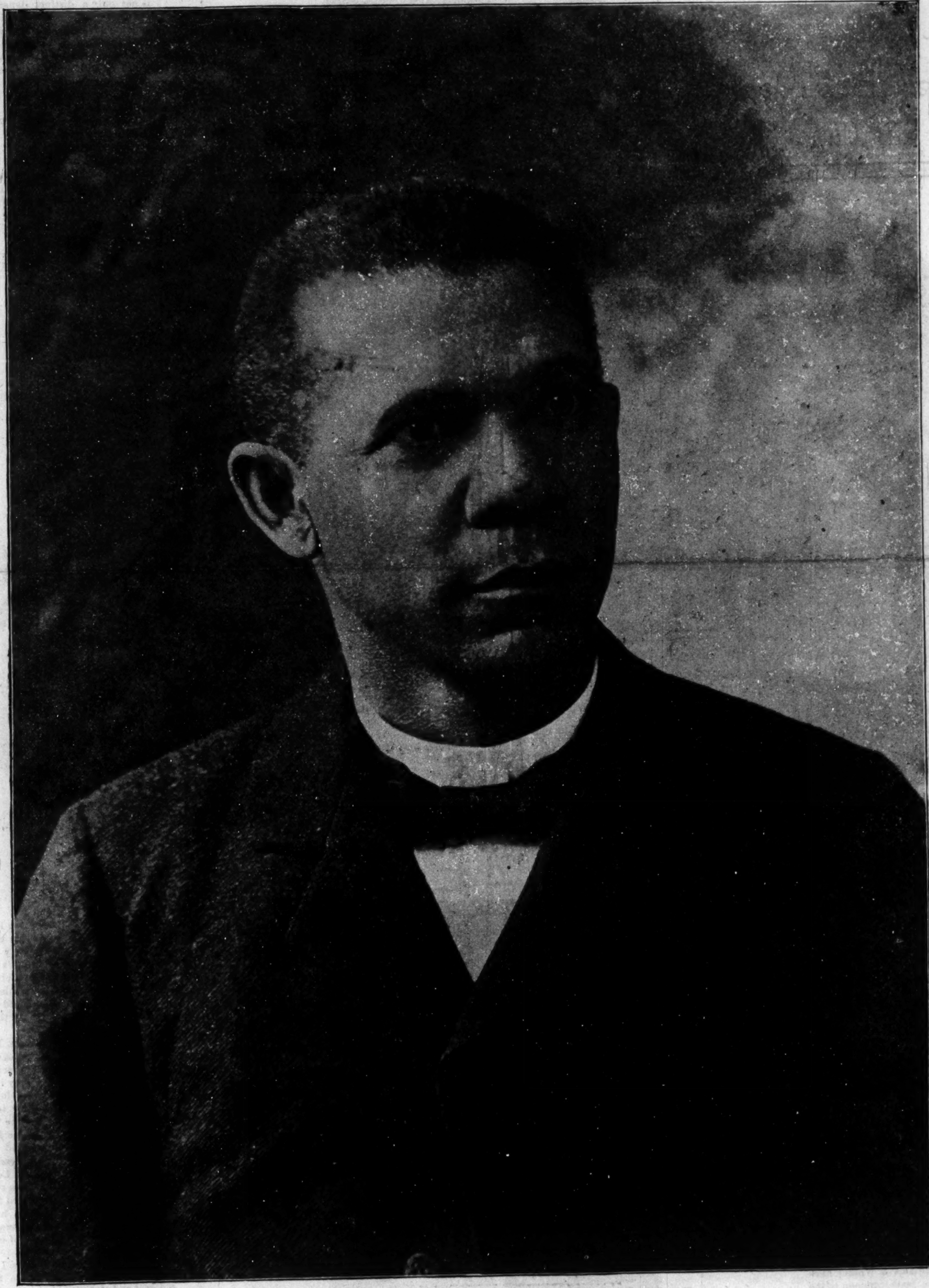

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,

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WILLIAMS & WALKER

A Merry Christmas
...And...
Happy New Year
...To All...

MRS. ADAI OVERTON WALKER.

MR. BERT. A. WILLIAMS

MR. GEORGE W. WALKER

THE WILLIAMS & WALKER SHOW.

A Synopsis and General Review of that Peerless Aggregation.

After all that has been written and the general comments that have been put forth relative to different opinions of the Williams & Walker aggregation, most people would hesitate, if indeed they did not "pass up" further discourse on the subject altogether; "howevah," as the droll Mr. Williams would express it, I feel that no greater opportunity could possibly present itself to right a great wrong than the premises, by virtue of what has gone before, now presents for a gêneral digest of the work of these great exponents and the various talent with which they have surrounded themselves.

I had occasion to witness the show last week more than three different times during its sojourn in Chicago, both from the front and rear. Taking this for a basis, I feel assured that I should be amply qualified to give a truthful resume of the worth of the entire enterprise. I shall pass lightly all previous criticisms and delve at once into the merits of the big show.

Taking the cast from a view of its constructive worth, Williams & Walker have displayed that astute taste common to the shrewd, up-to date managers of the period in surrounding themselves with the best available talent of the race.

Much credit is due Mr. Shipp for overcoming the many draw-backs consequent upon the putting together of a real "coon" comedy. He has succeeded in giving to the people a bunch of fun perfectly clear from all offensive inuendoes and acceptable to every class. His second act is, in many ways, a perfect marvel of the Dramatist's art. Although somewhat lengthy, it certainly hands down a potent object lesson in the advancement of the American Negro. So nicely is the story told that the prejudiced whites in front are beguiled into a profound interest, even though the characters appear in beautiful gowns and full dress suits.

Speaking directly of the four real stars, too much cannot be said. Burt Williams is as funny as ever, and George Walker is the same pronounced hit as of yore in full dress suit and his quaint mannerisms. Adai Overton Walker is a jewel and the unquestioned "pace setter" for all contemporary aspirants for "top notch" honors, so far as Negro actresses are concerned. Her work is not only a distinct departure from any yet attempted by a colored woman, but a genuine novelty, insomuch, as it is not exactly like any now being done by white women. It panders to monologue it is true, yet oh how different from the rest. Whoever is responsible for the body politic of her dialogue has high claims to both originality and merit.

The entire show is good. From curtain to curtain not a flaw could be picked by any conscientious critic, and I am puzzled to understand why other than favorable comments have ever been evoked. The characters impersonated by Miss Lottie Williams and Miss Hattie McIntosh are well done, reflecting credit on both ladies. Miss McIntosh is especially good in the character she portrays, and the stately bearing she assumes as old man Lightfoot's wife, would be hard to improve upon. Being of a naturally fine physique and commanding personality, the management could have selected no person better suited to the part than she.

As minor principals Messrs. Fred. Douglass, Pete Hampton, Alex. Rogers, George Catlin and William Barker acquit themselves creditably. Henry Troy is the same sweet tenor. Marsh Craig needs no particular mention. In his line he is too progressive to ever be relegated to the "bum" list. Nature has made him what he is, and consequently placed him beyond alteration. The quartette consisting of Messrs. Richard Conner, Green Henry Tapley, Louis Saulsbury and William Elkins, are a swell bunch of harmonists and will be heard from in the future. Miss Hattie Hopkins has jumped into the "king row" as an operatic singer, and is backed by a chorus of exceptional strength and sweetness.

Before I had seen the show I had completed my latest sketch, "Thou Shalt be," a digest and storiette on the Negro theatrcal contingency as it will appear forty years hence, in which I had treated elaborately on the present actors and actresses, together with the corresponding achievements of others to follow. Nothing that I have said in "Thou Shalt Be" will be altered in the least. The Williams & Walker show has come up to every standard of my imaginative creations.

J. D. HOWARD.

MRS. LOTTIE WILLIAMS

Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock

THE ARKANSAS BAPTIST COLLEGE

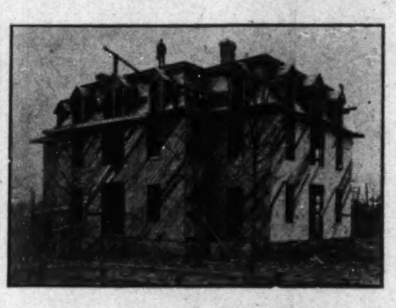
Among the progressive and up-to-date institutions for the race we count the Arkansas Baptist College. Our list of great Negro institutions would be incomplete without it. In the year 1884 the Negro Baptists of Arkansas, in convention assembled, said "let there be a college," and there is a college.

The first work of the school was to give normal training to teachers preparing for work in the rural districts, and biblical instruction to plain country pastors who had not been able to buy books or attend a school elsewhere. The school still holds steadily to that purpose; but there are so many additions and improvement in plans, buildings and work, that it hardly looks like the same school as that of ten years ago. In place of their plain two-story building erected in 1890 there are two commodious brick buildings, two shops, laundry and barns. In the shop buildings there are cabinet and carpentry department, news and job printing and journalism in theory and practice. It is from this department that the Baptist Vanguard is issued once a week, and their industrial monthly, The Handicraft. There is also a barber shop and a tailoring and renovating shop, both conducted by the students of the school.

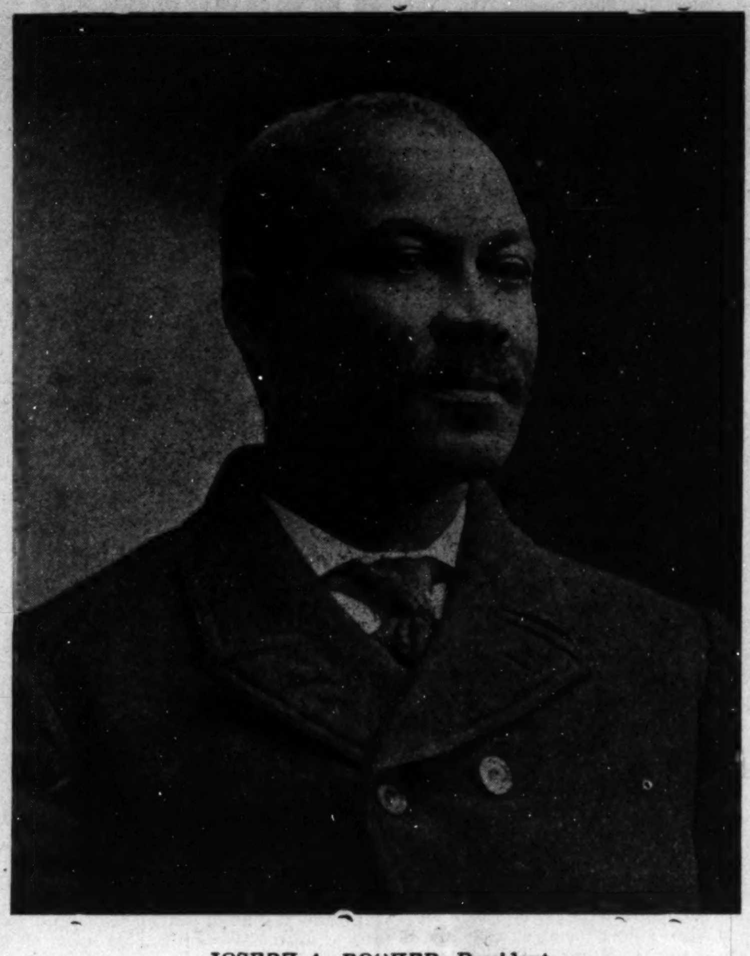
Much has been done of late years for the enlargement of industrial plans. This year the president and his board have employed Miss Sarah L. Woodall to give the theory and practice in cooking and dining room work. As results of her instructions daily the class prepares and serves the meals for the boarding department three times a day, and gives as complete satisfaction as if they were all hired to do that special work. It is to be remembered too, that this is done after these pupils have recited in their regular literary work. None but the advanced academic students are desired for this work, yet Miss Woodall has made it so interesting and attractive that others are anxious to become part of the class and do that work in which there is now so much honor. Miss Woodall is a graduate from Tuskegee, and comes to President Booker fresh from the stage of that popular institution.

For a long time President Booker has been trying to give his pupils an inkling of commercial instruction by teaching a respectable class in typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., in spite of the fact that he is always a busy man otherwise. Feeling more and more the importance of turning out some commercial characters for the race, he found Miss Minnetta B. James, of St. Paul, Minn., last spring, and persuaded her to come South and take part in the furtherance of a great institution by the use of her talent as stenographer and typewriter. The result is she has had a large class all the session in this work, and at the same time has served as the president's official stenographer. His plan in this regard works like a charm, and bespeaks wonders for the institution in the near future.

Opportunities in agriculture and horticulture are not equal to the demand and willingness of the students to work in these particular lines. But already the students have produced a large portion of garden vegetables and truck used by the institution, such as onions, potatoes and turnips. They have very limited grounds, being not quite five acres in all, but almost every spot is put to some good purpose, which, after all, is the best lesson in life. Last summer one hundred acres of land were purchased about five miles from the institution. This will be opened up next year, and a man skilled in the science of agriculture will be employed to develop that department of the school. The young Negro of the South could not have a greater blessing conferred, materially speaking, than the scientific knowledge of farming, and the real intrinsic value of farm properties. President Booker believes that this will soon become the leading feature of his industrial work. He aims to establish on that farm a model country school, so as to set an example as to what the school could be in the country districts. He will also connect the farm with the school by means of telegraph wires and private communication will go on continually as to the status of things on the farm. This wire will be operated by the students; they will thus be able to put into real practice the theory of telegraphy.



DORMITORY (Erected by Students)



JOSEPH A. BOOKER, President.

One of the most important commercial features at the Arkansas Baptist College is the college bank, or the exchange. This is kept up through the regular college office, but a different set of books is kept, wherein the students' bank account is run. It comes in this manner: When a student enters the college he is required to pay down at least one month's expenses, whatever they be. If he has any other money he is required to deposit that in the "exchange" connected with the office. A pass book is given him, his name goes down on the students' daily deposit ledger, he is furnished with blank checks to be made out when he needs money for incidentals. At the beginning of the next month he is required to go to the office and make a check against his account for another month's bills. By this system the students have been compelled to save a dollar that would otherwise be spent without knowledge as to the purpose for which it was spent. Besides, the student learns what thousands of older people, white and black, don't know—how to put money into the bank, and how to get it out. Students who remain in the summer and work for the institution are required to deposit in the same way all that they make clear of expenses, and when school opens they have quite a nice little bank account in "the exchange."

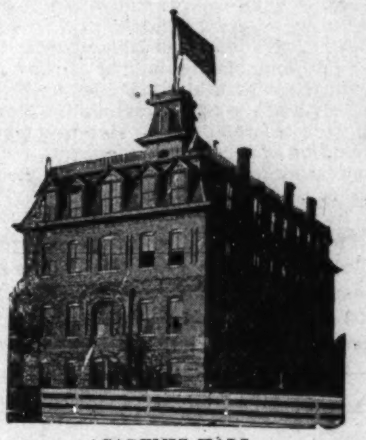
There are now in the Arkansas Baptist College twenty officers, teachers, clerks and other helpers; thirty students for the ministry, fifty normal teachers, twenty-five students who are preparing to return to the farm and teach the higher lessons in agriculture. The total enrollment this year stands at two hundred and fifty, many of whom having failed to make choice of a calling for life, are nevertheless helpful in the keeping of the grounds and buildings.

The above items of industrial and commercial training do not cover the entire grounds of the institution's work, for it is in every sense of the word a literary institution. There is a regular college course attached and operated besides the industrial, commercial and religious training.

The president is making strong appeal for the following improvements: Five thousand dollars for a boys' industrial building, $5,000 for a girls' industrial building. $10,000 to enlarge the present academic hall, which is already inadequate for dormintories and class rooms and laboratory.

President Booker hopes also to secure an appropriation soon for the development of the college farm as outlined above.

Although the Arkansas Baptist College is the property of the Negro Baptists of that State, they are finding no trouble in co-operating with other organizations north and south. The white convention of Arkansas is in perfect accord with the work, and makes regular contributions to it. The American Baptist Home Mission Society has also co-operated with them for years, chipping in small but regular amounts just at the times when the institution needed it most. It is also worthy of mention that there is really no denominational restrictions made upon the students of the school. Young people from all denominations are marticulated in the school because of its excellent facilities.



ACADEMIC HALL.

The secret of the success of this school lies in many heads and hands, but no one influence has contributed so much to it as the present incumbent, who has been president for the past fifteen years. Rev. Jos. A. Booker was born in Arkansas, partly educated there, with a rounding out at Nashville, Tenn., Roger Williams University being his alma mater. He pursued the classical course in the latter institution, and graduated from the same in 1886. At once he returned to his native State and began the work of missions. But only one year was spent at that before his brethren thought they had a good college president. The school then was about three years old. From the time he took charge until now the work has moved steadily forward. Of course they had an awful fire in 1893, but instead of weakening the occurrence seemed to add desperate determination to the young president, and he at once laid the interests of a young family on the altar of his feeble institution, and started anew to make the glory of the latter house greater than that of the former. He has succeeded admirably. He holds the highest confidence of the best people in his community and State. Such men as ex-Consul M. W. Gibbs, United States Land Commissioner J. E. Bush are among his strongest supporters. In the recent organization of the Capitay City Savings Bank of Litlte Rock, of which Judge Gibbs is president, President Jos. A. Booker was at once made treasurer against his own protest. It is enough to say that the man and his work have attracted wide attention already, and it will be easy to rank him with such educators as Booker T. Washington, William H. Council and R. R. Wright.

WE
ARE TURNING
ON THE
LIGHT!

WM. ANDREWS,

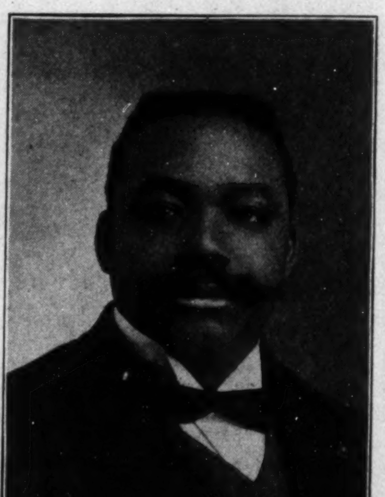
Head Waiter Hotel Aragon, Atlanta, Georgia.

The subject of this sketch was born in Warrenton, Ga. He has worked nearly all his life in hotels. He first began as a waiter for the pastry cook at the American Hotel, in Atlanta, and later became a waiter in the same hotel. He has filled the position of head waiter at the following hotels: National Hotel, Kimball House, both of Atlanta; Sanford Hotel, Sanford, Fla.; Tate Springs Hotel, Tate Spring, Tenn.; Atlantic Hotel, Moorehead City, N. C., and at present is head waiter at the Aragon. Before becoming a head waiter he served as a waiter for fifteen years at the McDowell Hotel, Newman, Ga. A large part of his life was spent at the Kimball House, spending three years in the "old" Kimball and eleven years in the "new" Kimball. He has always been interested in training the waiter as to his duties, not only in the dining room, but as to his moral character. Mr. Andrews is president of the Gate City Enterprise Association, an organization made up chiefly of waiters, conducting business at 4½ Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Andrews spends the summer season of the Atlantic Hotel, Moorehead, N. C., returning to the Aragon after each season.

C. W. DWYER,

Head Waiter Commercial Club, Minneapolis, Minn.

The first hotel experience of Mr. Dwyer was in the St. George Hotel, at Evansville, Ind., after which he went to the Burnet House, Cincinnati. Afterwards he held positions at Put-in Bay, Mackinac and other summer resorts. He then returned to Cincinnati, being third waiter at the Burnet, Gibson and Emery hotels. He held responsible positions in hotels at Detroit, Cleveland, St. Paul, Chicago, Hot Springs and St. Louis. During the world's fair at Chicago he was head waiter at the Normandie cafe, and after the fair secured the same position at the Barrett House, where he remained until this house closed. He then went into the restaurant business. He next took charge of the Doran cafe, at Cleveland, leaving there to accept charge of the dining room in the Hotel Wilmot. After this he went to railroading, but as this did not agre with him he accepted charge of the dining rooms of the Spaulding Hotel, Duluth, Minn., the West Superior Hotel and the Albion Hotel, where he remained three years. He also spent a season at the Hotel St. Louis, at Lake Minnetonka, after taking charge of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, his present position. He has never been discharged from a position. The following are the names of his men: W. C. Foster, second waiter, E. Levott, F. Baxter, M. D. Fry, F. Batts, J. P. Ellis, C. H. Calaway, N. Huggins, F. Neil, V. Paul, C. Howard, W. H. Clemens, I. H. Sample, A. Meredith, F. Riks, F. D. Finch, H. Harris, T. Dickson, R. W. Marshall, T. Taylor, E. L. Alexander, M. Allen, J. Madison, P. M. Manning, W. M Hutchins, W. B. Johnson, A. McDaniel, F. Prescott, R. L. Buttner, H. B. Blodsome, Y. Yarl.

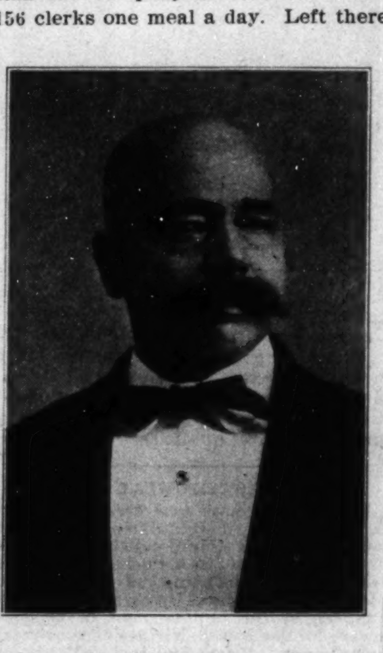


R. H. BRADLEY,

Headwaiter Menger Ho'el, San Antonio Texas.

His first experience of hoteling was in 1875, February, 17, at the Grand National Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., as sidewaiter. He worked there until May 1, and then went to New York. June 1 1 went to work as sidewaiter at the Latouette House, Bergen Point, N. J. Worked there until September 1, 1875, then went back to Jacksonville, Fla. Went to work at the Grand National Hotel on November 2, 1875. Worked there until January 2. Left there and went to the St. James Hotel. Worked there as sidewaiter until 1876. Left there and went to the Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., as head lineman. Worked there until May 29, 1876, and then was promoted headwaiter on the 29th day of May. 1876. Worked as headwaiter until November, 1876. Went to the Grand National as headwaiter. Stayed there until 1877. Left and went to New York to the Latourette Hotel, Bergen Point, N. J., as second waiter. On July 4 promoted head waiter. Stayed there until October, 1877. Left and went back to Jacksonville to take charge of the Grand National Hotel dining room. Yellow fever broke out. Left there and went to Gainesville, Fla., December, 1877. Took charge of the Arlington Hotel dining room at head waiter. Stayed there until April, 1878. Left there and went to Green Grove Springs, Fla. Spent a few weeks there, and then left for the Latourette House, Bergen Point, N. J. Took charge of the dining room June 1. Remained there until September 12. Left there and went to New York city. Went to work at the French Hotel, near the Brooklyn Bridge. Left there in December and went to Troy, N. J., to take charge of the American House. Did not like the rules, and only stopped there a few days. Left and went to Utica, N. Y., to the Butterfield House in December, 1878, taking charge of the dining room at once. Was made a Master Mason in December, 1878. Went to Chicago and spent a few weeks there. Went to St. Paul, Minn., taking charge of the Metropolitan Hotel dining room. Remained there until 1881. Left there February, 1881. Whent to Winnipeg, Man., and took charge of the Queen's Hotel, which closed April, 1881. Then he returned to St. Paul, and went into business, but only stayed a few weeks. Burned out, and then he went back to the Metropolitan Hotel as head waiter. Did not like it, and only stayed there a few months. He left there and went to work for the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company as steward to feed 156 clerks one meal a day. Left there in November for Galveston, Texas, as head waiter of the Tremont Hotel. Remained there until September. 1882. Went to New York city for a crew of eighteen or twenty waiters. Returned back some time in October, 1882. Went to work and remained until May, 1883. Went back to New York, and then went to Asbury Park to work as second waiter. Left there September 12 for New York city. Got up a crew of twelve or fifteen waiters and sailed for Galveston. Went to work at the Tremont Hotel as head waiter. Worked there until May, 1884. Left and went to Houston, taking charge of the Capital Hotel dining room. Remained there until February 8, 1886. Went to the Grand Windsor Hotel, Dallas, Texas, as head waiter. Remained there until January 12, 1891. Left there and came to the Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Went to work as head waiter January 15, 1891.

Now if any of his old friends wish to hear from him they can address him, R. H. Bradley, Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.



Robert H. Grant, Wheeling, W. Va.

Mr. Grant was born in Forkwar county, Virginia, in 1846; came to Wheeling, Feb. 1, 1876, as side waiter, taking charge of the dining room May 23, same year. He left in 1879 for Niagara Falls; was two years in the dining room of the Cataract; came back to Wheeling in the fall of 1880, taking charge of the McLure dining room. He then went to the Clarendon at Zanesville, O., where he remained for a year and a half, when he returned to the McLure in 1887. After having charge for four years, he went to the Windsor Hotel, same city, remaining for two years, when he returned to the McLure, where he has been since. On coming to Wheeling, Mr. Grant found that the McLure had only five side waiters, and to-day they have twenty-five waiters, not including the head and second waiters. Among some of his men may be mentioned

Dennis Bowser, coffeeman.
W. H. Hampton, second waiter.
J. V. Robinson.
John T. Page.
Thomas Brouch.
Wm. Terry.
Chas. Lyons.
Chas. H. Davis.
Chas. W. Johnson.
Pendleton Ficklin.
Jacob Gaiter.
John Dandridge.
Baylin Glenn.
George Perry.
W. T. Keller.
Wm. Burns.
Allen Ray.
Clarence R. Lathan.
J. W. Berger.
D. Fugene Palmer.

Wheeling has a fine colored grocery company, with a membership of about thirty stockholders, who hold from one to five shares at $25 each. It is a moderately strong company and is doing an excellent business. Mr. Grant has the honor of being its president.

JOHN A. GLOSTER,

Headwaiter, The Sterling, Wilkesbarre Pennsylvania.

Mr. John A. Gloster, headwaiter at the Sterling, Wilkesbarre, Pa., began hotel life as a bell boy in the Queen's Hotel, at Toronto, in 1883. At this time he learned to wait table, as all bell boys were required to assist in the dining room.

The Sterling is very pleasantly located on the bank of the picturesque Susquehanna river, and commands an extended view of the famous Wyoming valley, can accommodate comfortably four hundred and fifty guests, is fireproof, and is beyond doubt one of the finest hotels in the State outside of Philadelphia.

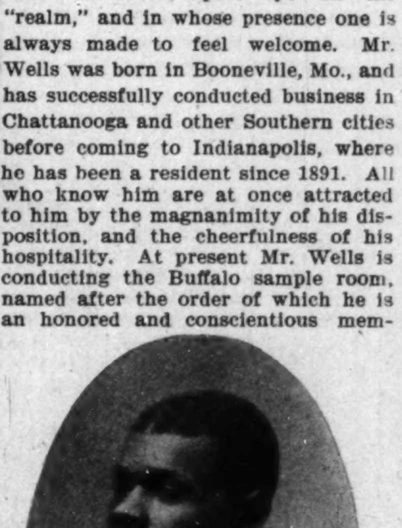
Mr. Gloster has had the management of this dining room for the last four years. During that time the house has changed hands, and although changes were made by the new proprietors in most every department, they expressed themselves as being highly pleased with his department. He believes in strict discipline, and his success is due only to discipline and keeping himself surrounded with trained and intelligent men. He has a school for the men almost every week, and trains them in the art of service. He is a member of the Head and Second Waiters' National Association.

The following are the names of his crew, every one of whom he can rely upon for No. 1 service:

Watch No. 1—Captain, Walter Young, formerly of Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass.; Rufus Howard, Geo. Wilson, Alex. Johnson, Harry Eddicks, Cato Watts, Jas. Beasley, Chas. Butler.

Watch No. 2—Captain, R. E. Johnson, formerly second waiter at United States, Easton, Pa.; Henson Willis, Wm. Jackson, Alfred De Ford, G. W. Hogan, Mathew Burns, John Banks, Martin Watts.

Among the progressive as well as popular business young men of Indianapolis may well be mentioned Mr. Mike Wells, the genial and hospitable proprietor of the Buffalo Exchange, 306 Indiana avenue. Mr. Wells may rightfully be classed as a jolly good fellow with an ever expert eye on the "realm," and in whose presence one is always made to feel welcome. Mr. Wells was born in Booneville, Mo., and has successfully conducted business in Chattanooga and other Southern cities before coming to Indianapolis, where he has been a resident since 1891. All who know him are at once attracted to him by the magnanimity of his disposition, and the cheerfulness of his hospitality. At present Mr. Wells is conducting the Buffalo sample room, named after the order of which he is an honored and conscientious member. In "doing" the great Hoosier metropolis, your visit will not be complete, neither will your expectations be realized, unless you "drop in" at the Buffalo Exchange, and shake hands with the versatile and congenial Mike Wells.



MR MIKE WELLS.

TO STRETCH A DOLLAR.

Buy a Waist Pattern.

Those handsome patterns of embroidered flannel have all been marked down from a fourth to a half. Most of them in boxes, some with illustrated designs for making

Waist patterns regularly $3 50 to $5 00, choice..............$2.50

All others, including the finest and latest styles, waist patterns which have been selling at from $5 00 to $9 00 offered now at **$3.75 $4.00 $5.00, $6 00 and......................$6.50**

Furs for the BABY

The fur sets for tiny maidens will be closed out at about half price.

Angora, Thibet and Tiger, effect furs (baby sets) heretofore selling $2.00 to $3 50, choice......$1.50

L. S. AYRES & Co

Indiana's Greatest Distributors of Dry Goods.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF READY MONEY.

If so, we will advance it to you on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts etc., and allow you to pay it back in small weekly or monthly payments We give you plenty of time, from one month to one year. You have the use of both the property and the money. Our rates are reasonable, terms easy and we make no inquiries among your friends or neighbors.

We also loan money to salaried people holding permanent positions with respensible concerns on their own note without endorsement

Our having been in business so long and our large and growing trade is a guaranty of fair and courteous treatment. Call and get our plans. All information cheerfully given.

Security Mortgage Loan Company

207 Indiana Trust Building, Corner Washington St. and Virginia Ave.

Office Hours—8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturdays 9 p.m.

CITY AND SOCIETY BRIEFS.

Mrs. Julia Brown-Hillman is convalescing.

J. D. Howard, traveling representative of The Freeman, is spending the holidays in the city.

Go to the Atlas Cloak and Suit house, 211 Indiana avenue, for bargains in cloaks, suits, skirts, etc.

Wm. R. Hill, son of James T. V. Hill, will enter DePauw University, at Greencastle, Jan. 5th.

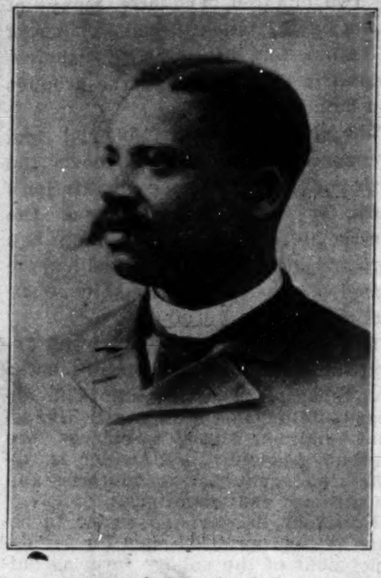
Mrs. Lettie A. Taylor, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her niece, Mrs. L. B. Sneed, 724 N. West street.

Mrs. Mattie Miller, of Culver, Ind., is the guest of her brother, Carter Smith, during the holidays.

Jas. L. Todd, of Springfield, O., after a long illness, is convalescing. Mr. Todd is well known in this city.

There will be a communion at St Philips Mission to-morrow at 4 o'clock. Everybody is invited to come.

Rev. L. J. Montague, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Boston, Mass., is a graduate of Lincoln University, also the theological seminary at Newton Center, Mass. May 27, 1889, he was ordained in the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, New York city, and in June he received his first charge as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Annapolis, Md. It was a hard charge, for the sentiment of the city was Catholic and Methodist. He remained here



for two years, increasing his membership from 40 to 100 communicants. He then accepted the position of state evangelist in preference to a pastorate at Staunton, Va., during which time he organized many churches. On account of ill health he returned to New York in the fall of 1893, and accepted a charge at Mt. Vernon. He built a church here worth $6,000, and when he left it was all paid for but $1,800. He was called as pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church in 1897. The church at that time was divided. Notwithstanding five Baptist churches have been organized in close proximity to his, he has succeeded admirably. He has placed his church on a good financial basis, and to-day it bears the reputation of being the best orderly and the largest among the New England colored people. He has a congregation of 300, and they are now contemplating new improvements to their edifice.

The ladies of Allen Chapel church (Club No. 12) will keep open house at the church New Year's day, January 1 1903 There will be given at night a grand musical and literary concert (8 o'clock). Come and hear one of the greatest pianists of the day, Mrs. Smith of Detroit, Mich. The following is the program for the evening:

Voluntary..................Mrs. Smith
Pianist.
Invocation.......Rev. Martin Coleman
Song,......"Nearer, My God, to Thee," Audience.
Lecture..................Bishop Crant
Solo...............Miss Ida Mae Miller
Essay...............Miss Ruth Grant
Solo.............Mr Charles Samuels
Recitation........Miss Hattie Coleman
Solo................Mrs. Katie Davies
Remarks.............Dr. B F. Watson
Solo.................Mr. Hays Wilson

Refreshments will be served in abundance. Come and let us help the trustees of the church.

FUTURE OF THE COLORED WAITER

By Wm. M. Dawson, Headwaiter the Spalding Hotel, Deluth, Minn.

Friends and Fellow-craftsmen—I congratulate you upon this occasion. We have assembled here for the purpose of reviewing the progress of the colored waiter and the race in general. One cause, like many other good causes, has its ebbs and flows, successes and failures, joyous hopes and saddening fears. I gracefully acknowledge the compliment in calling upon me to give expression to this occasion. No one can discuss the status of the colored waiter better than a fellow craftsman, nor the needs, shortcomings and conditions of the race, better than a Negro. At the close of 1902 we find the colored waiters in a prosperous condition. From 1894 to 1899 the condition of our craftsmen were deplorable. Wages were low, employment

WILLIAM DAWSON, Duluth, Minn.

scarce, and a great many hotels and restaurants were lost to their credit, and at one time a general extermination of the colored waiter threatened the Eastern and New England States. But powerful influence was brought to bear, and the gap was closed. From 1900 to the close of 1902 the colored craftsmen have been in great demand, both on railroads, in hotel and restaurants. They are on the upward stride, and are regaining many points in the East. Although with that in his favor, there is plenty of room for improvement. For service, politeness and neatness he is a model waiter. The new school of waiters are far superior to the old, for the fact that they read and keep pace with improved progress. They are live on all question of social, national or otherwise. And there is only one impediment that debars them from regaining full possession of the Eastern hotels, and that is the foreign languages. New York being the great gateway for international travel, French and German speaking waiters are in demand, and for that reason always will be. The modern waiter must be a man of the hour. He should be intelligent, quick and accurate at figures and capable of speaking two or three languages ordinarily and imparting useful information to a guest when approached. All well educated people understand and speak either French or German. We have among our craftsmen a good many that speak German or French, and their number is increasing among us every year. The Suffixes and affixes to the wording of our bills of fare are taken from the French and German tongues. A good waiter must possess the same qualities of a store clerk. The table is a counter, and the waiter is the clerk. His position is precisely the same as a department store clerk—they are assigned to certain counter space or stations to wait on the patrons of the establishment. In all European hotels and cafes waiters are called clerks The old-style head waiters are disappearing from the forum rapidly, and if they desire to retain their functions they must vernate themselves. Waiters, as a rule, have been criticised in past years unreasonably for the sordid company they kept. But like Phoenix, they have risen from their own ashes, have assumed an attitude, developed a character, have improved their condition, and in a measure have compelled the respect and esteem of fellowmen. Modesty is also a power. When it is manifested without any touch of servility it is as sure to win respect as unfounded pretention is to provoke and receive contempt. We should give our critics no advantage at this point, either by word or conduct. Our attitude with popular criticism requires on our part the utmost circumspection in word and in deed. We should present ourselves as gentlemen at all times and places, but we can not be neither without a modest reserve in mind and in manners. The colored waiters and porters earn on an average and control more ready cash than all the rest combined. We have in the United States twenty thousand waiters, and they receive on an average $50 per month per capita, $600 per annum per capita, and the grand total of $12,000,000 per annum. We have eleven thousand railroad and other porters that earn on an average $65 per month per capita, or $780 per annum per capita, and the total footing shows $8,580,000 earned and controlled by them annually. And the great total in round numbers shows $20,580,000 earned and controlled by waiters and porters throughout the United States. And these figures are merely an approximation of their combined earnings annually.

W. M. DAWSON.

Are You Broke

If so, come to us. We will help you out. If you need a little money and haven't got it on hand, you can easily get it by calling at Room 205 Law Bldg.

We loan money in amounts from $5.00 up on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Fixtures or any chattel security, leaving all in your possession.

We give you from one month to one year to pay the loan in. You can pay weekly, monthly or quarterly.

You can pay the loan in full at any time and you will be charged ONLY for the time you have it.

Our rates are by far the most reasonable in the city.

Our plans are the best. We take out nothing in advance.

In case of sickness or misfortune we extend the time.

Everything is strictly confidential.

We have accommodated thousands of people in Indianapolis, who are still customers of ours.

Can't we accommodate you?

We can make everything satisfactory if you will call or allow us to call on you.

East Market Street Mortgage Loan Co.

Room 205 Law Building, 134 E. Market St.

Augustus C. Manning.

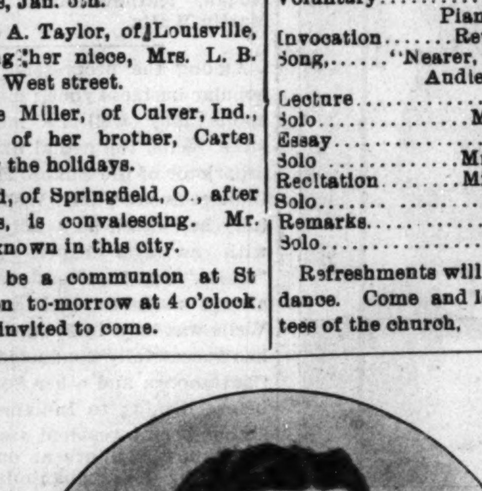
"Gus" Manning, who has been in Indianapolis, Ind., about one year having come directly here from New York City, is now a solid character and a worthy young citizen of the Hoosier capital "Gus" comes originally from Virginia, and bears all the chivalrous gentleness known to those born of the

F. F. V.'s. He is well and favorably known to all the younger members of a composite citizenship, and especially to those comprising the younger society devotees "Gus" is a nephew of Mr. A E Manning, and it is therefore unnecessary to prate of his stern integrity and his business qualities.

W. H.

A MERRY XMAS and A HAPPY NEW YEAR to All.

Houseley Brothers, Four Expert Musical Artists



HARRY H. WALKER, ESQ.

It is customary for a newspaper, in writing up progressive citizens, to flatteringly make reference to their traits of character, and consequently we shall speak briefly along that line. Mr. H. H. Walker was born in Humboldt Tenn., and has been doing business in St. Joseph, Mo., quite a number of years. He is a positive business force, successfully managing two or three concerns not the least among which is his recent success as a restaurauteur, Mr. Walker having been in the hotel business long enough to acquaint him with all the attendant duties of that function. Mr. Walker manages one of the very complete restaurants in Northwestern Missouri, and incidentally we might say that in politics in that state he is a foremost and an influential figure. Harry Walker is alright.

W. H.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs—I have now been using your Original Ozonized Ox Marrow for three months, and am simply delighted with the great improvement in my hair. My friends ask me what I am using and I am only too pleased to recommend Ozonized Ox Marrow to them, as the improvement in my hair speaks for itself of the virtues of your great hair remedy. Please find inclosed $2 50 for which please send me six bottles by express prepaid. Yours truly J. G Carroll, Campti, La., Dec. 8, 1902 The Original Ozonized Ox Marrow straightens kinky hair and makes it also smooth, soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents a bottle shipped, express paid, upon receipt of price. Address Ozonized Ox Marrow Co., 76 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Knowles Building. Boys' Hall. Stone Hall. Girls' Hall. Model Home.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga.

An unsectarian Christian Institution, devoted especially to advanced education. College, Normal, College Preparatory and English High School courses, with Industrial Training. Superior advantages in Music and Printing. Athletics for boys. Physical culture for girls. Home life and training. Aid given to needy and deserving students. Term begins the first Wednesday in October. For catalogue and information, address

President HORACE BUMSTEAD, D.D.

POPULAR With EVERYBODY

THE JUNGLE CIGAR STORE.

Ladies' and Gents' Shining Parlor

Full Line of High-Grade Cigars & Tobacco

HARRY N. DUNNINGTON, Proprietor,

520 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ladson B. Alston.

Ladson B. Alston, the clever buck dancer and all-around performer, is still with the head liners. He is at present a strong drawing card at the Grand Palace Theater, Savannah, Ga., under the able management of our old friend, Tom Logan. After the 1st of January

he will be employed as amusement servant at the Royal Ponceana, Palm Beach Fla. "Kid" is a good natured boy and is well liked by all who know him. He also sends regards to all his professional friends, and can be found at 1017 W. Lady street, Columbia, S. C.

Miss Lena M. Blakey, Clarksville, Tenn

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

Toiling, striving onward, daily
In the land of liberty;
Once downtrodden,—were rising—
What shall the harvest be?

Mobs, lynchers and despoilers
Spare neither you nor me,
But the Almighty guides us onward,
What shall the harvest be?

Ambition has been our war cry
Since the days of '63
Filling positions in every nation
What shall the harvest be?

We're patriots from the heart,
Whether on land or sea
Ever ready to defend the flag—
What shall the harvest be?

Spare us justice in the New Century
Do not from us flee
For just half chance—we'll hold our own
What shall the harvest be?

Let Ethiopia stretch forth her hand
And bid her rise with thee
For we're solving our own destiny
What shall the harvest be?

Give us chance to come to the front
Turn no deaf ear to our plea
In the North, South, East nor West—
What shall the harvest be?

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having in stock at all times the best that the market affords. Courteous attention given to all. Your trade is solicited,

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Two shifts of men working night and day.

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Every dollar received by company goes into the mines.

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